



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## LABOUR FORCE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 8 MAR 2012

### KEY FIGURES

	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Jan 12 to Feb 12	Feb 11 to Feb 12
<b>Trend</b>				
Employed persons ('000)	11 443.6	11 444.6	1.1	0.1 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	626.8	625.0	-1.7	4.5 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.2	5.2	0.0 pts	0.2 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.3	65.2	-0.1 pts	-0.6 pts
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>				
Employed persons ('000)	11 459.5	11 444.0	-15.4	0.2 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	615.8	632.2	16.4	4.8 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.1	5.2	0.1 pts	0.2 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.3	65.2	-0.1 pts	-0.5 pts

### KEY POINTS

#### TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased to 11,444,600.
- Unemployment decreased to 625,000.
- Unemployment rate steady at 5.2%.
- Participation rate decreased to 65.2%.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked decreased to 1,608.8 million hours.

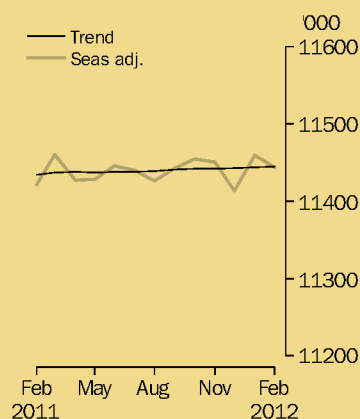
#### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment decreased 15,400 (0.1%) to 11,444,000. Full-time employment was steady at 8,063,600 and part-time employment decreased 15,400 persons to 3,380,400.
- Unemployment increased 16,400 (2.7%) to 632,200. The number of persons looking for part-time work increased 5,600 to 181,200 and the number of persons looking for full-time work increased 10,800 to 451,000.
- The unemployment rate increased 0.1 pts to 5.2%. The male unemployment rate increased 0.2 pts to 5.1% and the female unemployment rate increased 0.1 pts to 5.4%.
- The participation rate decreased 0.1 pts to 65.2%.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked increased 21.6 million hours to 1,616.6 million hours.

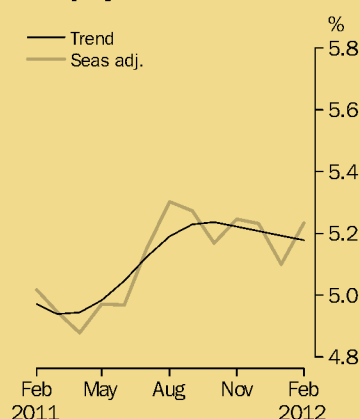
#### LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (QUARTERLY CHANGE)

- Trend estimates: The labour force underutilisation rate increased to 12.6%.
- Seasonally adjusted estimates: The labour force underutilisation rate decreased to 12.5%. The male labour force underutilisation rate increased 0.2 pts to 10.8%. The female labour force underutilisation rate decreased 0.3 pts to 14.5%.

#### Employed Persons



#### Unemployment Rate



### INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, email [client.services@abs.gov.au](mailto:client.services@abs.gov.au) or Labour Force on Canberra (02) 6252 6525, email [labourforce@abs.gov.au](mailto:labourforce@abs.gov.au).

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
March 2012	12 April 2012
April 2012	10 May 2012
May 2012	7 June 2012
June 2012	12 July 2012
July 2012	9 August 2012
August 2012	6 September 2012

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## ROUNDING

Estimates of monthly change shown on the front cover have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but are more accurate than, movements obtained from the rounded estimates. The graphs on the front cover also depict unrounded estimates.

## SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey. Published estimates and the movements derived from them are subject to sampling variability. Standard errors give a measure of sampling variability (see pages 34 and 35). The interval bounded by two standard errors is the 95% confidence interval, which provides a way of looking at the variability inherent in estimates. There is a 95% chance that the true value of the estimate lies within that interval.

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES BETWEEN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 2012

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	<u>Monthly change</u>	<u>95% Confidence interval</u>
Total Employment	-15 400	-70 000 to 39 200
Total Unemployment	16 400	-17 400 to 50 200
Unemployment rate	0.1 pts	-0.1 pts to 0.3 pts
Participation rate	-0.1 pts	-0.5 pts to 0.3 pts

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Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

## EXPLORING LABOUR FORCE DATA ON JOBLESSNESS

### ALTERNATIVE 'JOBLESS' RATES

The ABS defines someone who is unemployed as:

- *all persons 15 years of age and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:*
  - *had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or*
  - *were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.*

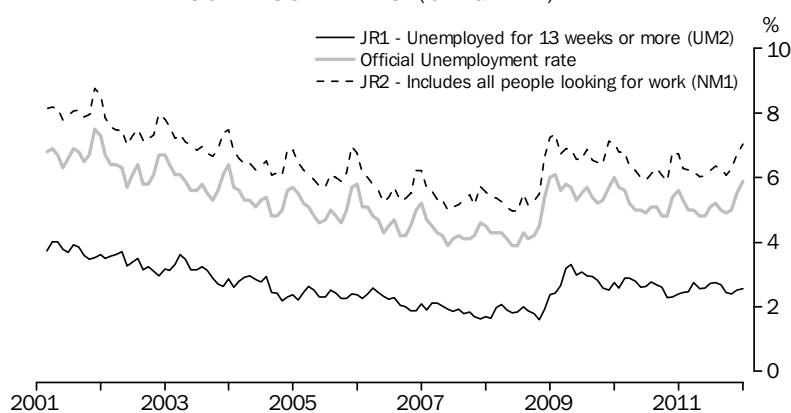
(Source: 6102.0.55.001 - *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods*, April 2007, Chapter 6 Unemployment)

The ABS uses this definition to obtain a snapshot of labour supply for a particular point in time. It is an economic measure of the available supply in the labour force and specifically targets those who are 'jobless' and are willing and available to work in the survey month. This is also the agreed international standard for measuring unemployment, which allows ABS statistics to be comparable to the rest of the world.

Some data users are interested in constructing alternative definitions of 'joblessness' which broaden to include concepts related to the social side of 'joblessness'. The ABS publishes a range of data that can be used to obtain a much more detailed picture of the labour market. Alternative 'jobless' rates can be explored by combining these data that are freely available.

The first alternative 'jobless' rate, referred to as JR1 for the purposes of this article, includes only people who have been unemployed for 13 weeks or more and has been calculated from the duration of unemployment data, which can be found in the publication 6291.0.55.001 - *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed*. This alternative rate is roughly half that of the standard unemployment rate, meaning that a significant share of the unemployed each month are those who have been unemployed for fewer than 13 weeks. After a peak of 3.3% in 2008, this 'jobless' rate currently sits at 2.6%.

### ALTERNATIVE "JOBLESS" RATES (ORIGINAL)



\*Alternative rates are calculated using data from the datacubes UM1 and NM1

## ALTERNATIVE 'JOBLESS' RATES *continued*

Another alternative 'jobless' rate combines the number of unemployed with people who are not in the labour force but are considered marginally attached (JR2). The data used to calculate this rate can also be found in the publication *6291.0.55.001 - Labour Force, Australia, Detailed*. This rate includes those who are available to work but are not actively looking for work (discouraged job seekers) and also those who are looking for work but are currently unavailable. This 'jobless' rate is only about 1% higher than the unemployment rate. After a peak of 7.3% in 2008, this 'jobless' rate currently sits at 7.0%.

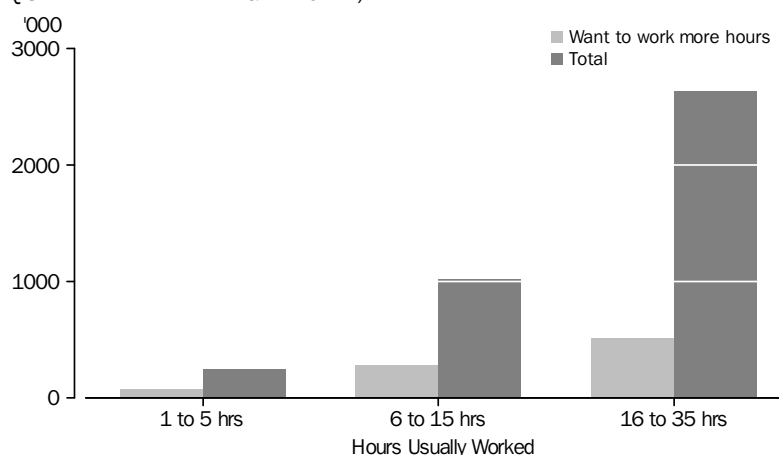
## EMPLOYMENT: IS ONE HOUR ENOUGH?

The ABS defines people who work for at least one hour a week as employed. There are several reasons for including everyone who works at least one hour a week as employed; these include both economic and social reasons. From an economic perspective, time in paid work, no matter how small, contributes to economic production and is therefore included in the national accounts. Socially, it is recognised that employment is associated with improved psychological and social well-being. It is therefore important to distinguish between those who have work and those who do not. By applying the one hour definition, the ABS is also measuring employment in an internationally consistent manner, which enables governments and policy makers to draw on international comparisons.

However, an important consideration is whether or not people want to work more hours, i.e. whether or not they are underemployed. The ABS recognises the potential economic and social impacts of underemployment, which is why the ABS asks respondents who work fewer than 35 hours if they would like to work more hours. However, just because a person might work relatively few hours a week does not mean they necessarily want to work more. The graph below shows a breakdown for people who usually work 1 to 5 hours a week and whether or not they would like to work more hours or not. This graph shows two things:

- most people who usually work 1 to 5 hours a week do not want to work more hours (32.7% want to work more hours versus 67.3% who do not want to work more hours); and
- the number of people who work 1 to 5 hours a week and want to work more hours is very small: 82,000 or 0.7% of the total number of people who are employed.

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HOURS USUALLY WORKED (ORIGINAL, QUARTERLY AVERAGE 2011)

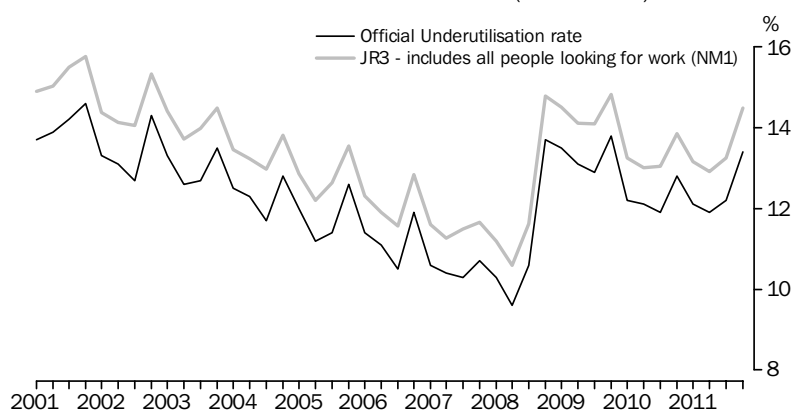


## EMPLOYMENT: IS ONE HOUR ENOUGH? *continued*

Furthermore, if instead of being classified as employed, these 82,000 underemployed workers were classified as 'jobless', the resulting 'jobless' rate for 2011 would only be on average 0.68 percentage points higher than the unemployment rate at 5.85%.

By looking at this group of people who work fewer than 35 hours and would like to work more hours, the ABS produces a series called the underemployment rate, and, when combined with the unemployment rate, produces estimates of the total potential labour supply, the labour force underutilisation rate. Like the other 'jobless' rates, users can customise these data by broadening or narrowing the definitions used to calculate estimates such as the underutilisation rate. For example, below is an alternative measure of available labour supply (JR3) which includes the group who are considered marginally attached to the labour force. Like the alternative 'jobless' rate JR2, the 'jobless' component of the JR3 includes all people who were looking for work regardless of whether they were actively looking for work or not, and does not exclude those that were not available during the specified time frame. This estimate is probably the broadest view of dissatisfaction with hours of work available from the LFS, looking at all people who are unemployed under the economic point in time definitions, plus the more broadly 'jobless' who are marginally attached and/or discouraged, as well as those who have found jobs but are dissatisfied with the number of hours they work. Currently, the official underutilisation rate is 13.4% (in original terms); JR3 is 1.1 percentage points higher and stands at 14.5% for February 2012.

### ALTERNATIVE UNDERUTILISATION RATE (ORIGINAL)



\*Alternative rate is calculated using data from the datacube NM1

These are just a few examples of how the data from the ABS can be used to get a more detailed picture of labour supply in the Australian Labour Market. Other publications that explore these topics in much more detail include:

- 6265.0 - *Underemployed Workers, Australia*
- 6222.0 - *Job Search Experience, Australia*
- 6105.0 - *Australian Labour Market Statistics*

For further information about Labour Force classifications and definitions see the article: *Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics* on the 6202.0 *Labour Force, Australia* website or the publication 6102.0.55.001 - *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods*.

# LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Trend

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES									
February 2009	5 016.2	923.3	5 939.5	267.2	333.6	6 273.0	5.1	5.3	72.4
February 2010	5 051.5	1 015.2	6 066.7	277.7	346.5	6 413.2	5.2	5.4	72.4
2011									
February	5 237.5	1 010.4	6 247.9	243.9	308.3	6 556.2	4.5	4.7	72.6
March	5 239.6	1 005.5	6 245.1	242.4	305.7	6 550.8	4.4	4.7	72.5
April	5 237.5	1 002.7	6 240.2	243.0	306.0	6 546.2	4.4	4.7	72.4
May	5 231.7	1 002.5	6 234.2	246.5	309.5	6 543.8	4.5	4.7	72.3
June	5 224.1	1 004.3	6 228.5	252.5	316.1	6 544.6	4.6	4.8	72.2
July	5 216.3	1 007.2	6 223.5	259.8	324.7	6 548.2	4.7	5.0	72.2
August	5 210.9	1 009.8	6 220.7	266.2	332.8	6 553.5	4.9	5.1	72.2
September	5 209.7	1 011.1	6 220.9	269.5	337.6	6 558.4	4.9	5.1	72.2
October	5 211.1	1 011.9	6 223.0	269.5	338.4	6 561.4	4.9	5.2	72.2
November	5 214.1	1 012.0	6 226.1	267.5	336.4	6 562.5	4.9	5.1	72.1
December	5 217.8	1 011.3	6 229.1	265.2	333.6	6 562.7	4.8	5.1	72.0
2012									
January	5 221.5	1 009.8	6 231.3	263.3	331.2	6 562.5	4.8	5.0	72.0
February	5 224.7	1 008.6	6 233.2	261.4	328.8	6 562.0	4.8	5.0	71.9
FEMALES									
February 2009	2 742.6	2 237.6	4 980.2	167.4	273.3	5 253.4	5.7	5.2	58.9
February 2010	2 722.9	2 322.3	5 045.2	178.7	283.8	5 329.0	6.2	5.3	58.5
2011									
February	2 820.1	2 366.4	5 186.5	176.6	289.9	5 476.4	5.9	5.3	59.1
March	2 821.5	2 370.8	5 192.3	175.8	288.6	5 480.9	5.9	5.3	59.1
April	2 822.2	2 375.3	5 197.6	175.8	288.9	5 486.5	5.9	5.3	59.1
May	2 823.6	2 379.4	5 203.0	176.7	290.5	5 493.5	5.9	5.3	59.1
June	2 826.1	2 383.2	5 209.3	177.8	291.8	5 501.1	5.9	5.3	59.1
July	2 828.7	2 386.1	5 214.8	179.2	292.8	5 507.7	6.0	5.3	59.1
August	2 831.2	2 387.4	5 218.6	181.1	293.5	5 512.1	6.0	5.3	59.1
September	2 832.8	2 387.1	5 219.9	183.0	293.7	5 513.6	6.1	5.3	59.1
October	2 832.9	2 385.8	5 218.8	184.8	293.8	5 512.5	6.1	5.3	59.0
November	2 832.2	2 383.9	5 216.1	185.8	294.2	5 510.3	6.2	5.3	58.9
December	2 832.4	2 381.3	5 213.7	186.1	294.9	5 508.7	6.2	5.4	58.8
2012									
January	2 833.5	2 378.7	5 212.3	185.8	295.6	5 507.8	6.2	5.4	58.7
February	2 835.0	2 376.4	5 211.4	185.1	296.2	5 507.6	6.1	5.4	58.7
PERSONS									
February 2009	7 758.8	3 160.8	10 919.6	434.6	606.8	11 526.5	5.3	5.3	65.6
February 2010	7 774.4	3 337.5	11 111.9	456.4	630.3	11 742.2	5.5	5.4	65.4
2011									
February	8 057.6	3 376.8	11 434.4	420.5	598.2	12 032.5	5.0	5.0	65.8
March	8 061.2	3 376.3	11 437.4	418.2	594.3	12 031.7	4.9	4.9	65.7
April	8 059.8	3 378.0	11 437.8	418.9	594.9	12 032.7	4.9	4.9	65.6
May	8 055.3	3 381.9	11 437.3	423.2	600.0	12 037.2	5.0	5.0	65.6
June	8 050.2	3 387.5	11 437.7	430.3	607.9	12 045.7	5.1	5.0	65.6
July	8 045.0	3 393.3	11 438.3	439.0	617.5	12 055.8	5.2	5.1	65.6
August	8 042.1	3 397.2	11 439.3	447.3	626.3	12 065.6	5.3	5.2	65.6
September	8 042.5	3 398.2	11 440.7	452.6	631.3	12 072.1	5.3	5.2	65.5
October	8 044.0	3 397.7	11 441.8	454.3	632.1	12 073.9	5.3	5.2	65.5
November	8 046.3	3 396.0	11 442.2	453.4	630.5	12 072.8	5.3	5.2	65.4
December	8 050.2	3 392.6	11 442.8	451.3	628.6	12 071.4	5.3	5.2	65.3
2012									
January	8 055.0	3 388.6	11 443.6	449.1	626.8	12 070.3	5.3	5.2	65.3
February	8 059.7	3 384.9	11 444.6	446.5	625.0	12 069.7	5.2	5.2	65.2

# LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Seasonally Adjusted

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES									
February 2009	5 011.1	927.6	5 938.6	269.7	332.5	6 271.2	5.1	5.3	72.4
February 2010	5 055.2	1 020.2	6 075.4	275.8	342.4	6 417.9	5.2	5.3	72.4
2011									
February	5 249.4	993.3	6 242.6	248.1	316.8	6 559.5	4.5	4.8	72.7
March	5 259.9	996.8	6 256.7	239.3	300.8	6 557.5	4.4	4.6	72.6
April	5 227.6	997.9	6 225.4	243.8	311.7	6 537.2	4.5	4.8	72.3
May	5 224.6	1 015.2	6 239.8	241.0	300.2	6 540.0	4.4	4.6	72.2
June	5 233.2	998.9	6 232.0	247.4	307.1	6 539.1	4.5	4.7	72.2
July	5 213.7	1 012.2	6 225.9	257.8	324.3	6 550.2	4.7	5.0	72.2
August	5 207.7	1 005.2	6 212.9	277.2	346.4	6 559.3	5.1	5.3	72.3
September	5 199.3	1 013.7	6 213.1	272.0	340.1	6 553.1	5.0	5.2	72.1
October	5 223.9	1 001.8	6 225.7	273.9	340.6	6 566.4	5.0	5.2	72.2
November	5 203.8	1 029.2	6 233.0	266.0	338.5	6 571.6	4.9	5.2	72.2
December	5 216.0	1 008.6	6 224.7	258.3	326.8	6 551.5	4.7	5.0	71.9
2012									
January	5 234.6	1 005.2	6 239.8	260.1	325.0	6 564.9	4.7	5.0	72.0
February	5 220.1	1 005.6	6 225.7	267.5	335.4	6 561.1	4.9	5.1	71.9
FEMALES									
February 2009	2 740.5	2 251.8	4 992.4	180.7	285.2	5 277.5	6.2	5.4	59.2
February 2010	2 704.4	2 337.4	5 041.8	178.7	282.1	5 323.9	6.2	5.3	58.5
2011									
February	2 815.9	2 363.2	5 179.1	170.7	286.4	5 465.5	5.7	5.2	59.0
March	2 844.8	2 358.5	5 203.2	177.8	295.6	5 498.8	5.9	5.4	59.3
April	2 819.0	2 383.0	5 202.0	174.3	274.2	5 476.2	5.8	5.0	59.0
May	2 796.0	2 392.4	5 188.5	183.7	297.7	5 486.2	6.2	5.4	59.0
June	2 840.3	2 373.7	5 213.9	173.4	291.3	5 505.2	5.8	5.3	59.1
July	2 832.8	2 381.3	5 214.1	177.2	296.4	5 510.5	5.9	5.4	59.1
August	2 824.1	2 389.3	5 213.4	182.3	293.2	5 506.6	6.1	5.3	59.0
September	2 840.4	2 389.0	5 229.4	181.8	297.0	5 526.3	6.0	5.4	59.2
October	2 839.3	2 389.2	5 228.5	186.1	283.7	5 512.2	6.1	5.1	59.0
November	2 821.8	2 396.0	5 217.8	185.8	295.6	5 513.4	6.2	5.4	58.9
December	2 832.4	2 356.2	5 188.6	192.8	303.2	5 491.7	6.4	5.5	58.6
2012									
January	2 829.1	2 390.6	5 219.7	180.1	290.8	5 510.4	6.0	5.3	58.8
February	2 843.6	2 374.8	5 218.3	183.5	296.8	5 515.1	6.1	5.4	58.7
PERSONS									
February 2009	7 751.6	3 179.4	10 931.0	450.4	617.7	11 548.7	5.5	5.3	65.7
February 2010	7 759.6	3 357.6	11 117.2	454.5	624.6	11 741.8	5.5	5.3	65.3
2011									
February	8 065.3	3 356.4	11 421.7	418.8	603.2	12 025.0	4.9	5.0	65.7
March	8 104.6	3 355.2	11 459.9	417.1	596.4	12 056.3	4.9	4.9	65.8
April	8 046.5	3 380.9	11 427.4	418.1	586.0	12 013.4	4.9	4.9	65.5
May	8 020.6	3 407.7	11 428.3	424.7	597.9	12 026.2	5.0	5.0	65.5
June	8 073.4	3 372.5	11 446.0	420.8	598.4	12 044.4	5.0	5.0	65.6
July	8 046.6	3 393.5	11 440.0	435.0	620.7	12 060.7	5.1	5.1	65.6
August	8 031.8	3 394.5	11 426.3	459.5	639.6	12 065.9	5.4	5.3	65.6
September	8 039.7	3 402.7	11 442.4	453.8	637.0	12 079.5	5.3	5.3	65.6
October	8 063.2	3 391.0	11 454.2	459.9	624.4	12 078.5	5.4	5.2	65.5
November	8 025.6	3 425.3	11 450.8	451.8	634.2	12 085.0	5.3	5.2	65.5
December	8 048.4	3 364.9	11 413.3	451.1	630.0	12 043.2	5.3	5.2	65.2
2012									
January	8 063.7	3 395.8	11 459.5	440.2	615.8	12 075.3	5.2	5.1	65.3
February	8 063.6	3 380.4	11 444.0	451.0	632.2	12 076.2	5.3	5.2	65.2

# LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Original

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Looking for f/t work	Total	
MALES											
February 2009	5 038.5	894.8	5 933.3	298.1	369.1	6 302.4	2 363.7	8 666.1	5.6	5.9	72.7
February 2010	5 084.9	981.7	6 066.6	305.0	380.0	6 446.6	2 418.0	8 864.6	5.7	5.9	72.7
2011											
February	5 282.4	953.4	6 235.9	274.7	351.9	6 587.7	2 437.0	9 024.7	4.9	5.3	73.0
March	5 238.4	1 011.7	6 250.1	246.7	316.7	6 566.8	2 466.9	9 033.6	4.5	4.8	72.7
April	5 214.2	1 008.7	6 222.9	247.6	317.8	6 540.7	2 502.4	9 043.1	4.5	4.9	72.3
May	5 197.2	1 032.2	6 229.4	251.0	309.5	6 538.9	2 513.8	9 052.7	4.6	4.7	72.2
June	5 199.7	1 021.6	6 221.3	248.1	299.9	6 521.2	2 541.0	9 062.2	4.6	4.6	72.0
July	5 215.9	1 016.9	6 232.8	244.3	302.3	6 535.0	2 534.2	9 069.2	4.5	4.6	72.1
August	5 165.5	999.8	6 165.3	263.5	329.7	6 495.0	2 581.3	9 076.4	4.9	5.1	71.6
September	5 245.2	1 004.0	6 249.3	265.9	340.1	6 589.4	2 494.0	9 083.4	4.8	5.2	72.5
October	5 211.8	1 019.8	6 231.5	266.1	330.8	6 562.3	2 530.6	9 092.9	4.9	5.0	72.2
November	5 203.6	1 015.4	6 219.0	249.1	313.7	6 532.7	2 569.9	9 102.6	4.6	4.8	71.8
December	5 286.4	1 016.7	6 303.2	241.3	312.2	6 615.4	2 496.7	9 112.1	4.4	4.7	72.6
2012											
January	5 225.6	980.2	6 205.8	282.5	349.7	6 555.6	2 565.5	9 121.1	5.1	5.3	71.9
February	5 254.6	963.1	6 217.7	296.9	373.1	6 590.8	2 539.4	9 130.1	5.3	5.7	72.2
FEMALES											
February 2009	2 753.0	2 216.5	4 969.4	205.6	328.5	5 298.0	3 615.3	8 913.2	6.9	6.2	59.4
February 2010	2 713.0	2 304.4	5 017.5	201.4	323.9	5 341.3	3 763.6	9 105.0	6.9	6.1	58.7
2011											
February	2 821.6	2 331.1	5 152.7	191.5	328.8	5 481.5	3 786.6	9 268.2	6.4	6.0	59.1
March	2 823.1	2 378.6	5 201.7	187.8	320.5	5 522.3	3 756.0	9 278.2	6.2	5.8	59.5
April	2 788.1	2 404.4	5 192.5	177.4	283.3	5 475.8	3 812.5	9 288.4	6.0	5.2	59.0
May	2 788.3	2 408.1	5 196.4	182.5	294.6	5 491.1	3 807.6	9 298.6	6.1	5.4	59.1
June	2 820.5	2 404.4	5 224.9	167.2	279.3	5 504.2	3 804.6	9 308.8	5.6	5.1	59.1
July	2 843.5	2 370.3	5 213.9	164.2	273.8	5 487.6	3 829.9	9 317.5	5.5	5.0	58.9
August	2 786.5	2 392.8	5 179.4	169.3	280.0	5 459.3	3 866.9	9 326.2	5.7	5.1	58.5
September	2 906.1	2 372.1	5 278.3	176.8	293.3	5 571.6	3 763.3	9 334.9	5.7	5.3	59.7
October	2 810.9	2 435.6	5 246.4	177.0	269.0	5 515.5	3 830.9	9 346.3	5.9	4.9	59.0
November	2 833.7	2 385.6	5 219.3	178.2	276.0	5 495.3	3 862.5	9 357.9	5.9	5.0	58.7
December	2 885.7	2 364.1	5 249.8	194.5	301.3	5 551.1	3 818.2	9 369.3	6.3	5.4	59.2
2012											
January	2 817.6	2 316.5	5 134.2	199.3	305.6	5 439.8	3 939.0	9 378.8	6.6	5.6	58.0
February	2 847.2	2 342.6	5 189.8	205.0	339.7	5 529.5	3 858.7	9 388.2	6.7	6.1	58.9
PERSONS											
February 2009	7 791.4	3 111.3	10 902.7	503.7	697.6	11 600.3	5 978.9	17 579.3	6.1	6.0	66.0
February 2010	7 797.9	3 286.2	11 084.1	506.4	703.9	11 788.0	6 181.6	17 969.6	6.1	6.0	65.6
2011											
February	8 104.0	3 284.5	11 388.6	466.2	680.7	12 069.3	6 223.6	18 292.9	5.4	5.6	66.0
March	8 061.5	3 390.3	11 451.9	434.5	637.2	12 089.0	6 222.8	18 311.8	5.1	5.3	66.0
April	8 002.3	3 413.1	11 415.4	425.0	601.1	12 016.6	6 314.9	18 331.5	5.0	5.0	65.6
May	7 985.5	3 440.3	11 425.8	433.5	604.2	12 030.0	6 321.4	18 351.3	5.1	5.0	65.6
June	8 020.2	3 426.0	11 446.2	415.3	579.2	12 025.4	6 345.6	18 370.9	4.9	4.8	65.5
July	8 059.4	3 387.2	11 446.6	408.5	576.0	12 022.6	6 364.1	18 386.7	4.8	4.8	65.4
August	7 952.0	3 392.7	11 344.7	432.8	609.7	11 954.4	6 448.2	18 402.6	5.2	5.1	65.0
September	8 151.4	3 376.1	11 527.5	442.8	633.4	12 161.0	6 257.3	18 418.3	5.2	5.2	66.0
October	8 022.6	3 455.3	11 478.0	443.1	599.8	12 077.8	6 361.5	18 439.3	5.2	5.0	65.5
November	8 037.3	3 401.0	11 438.3	427.3	589.8	12 028.0	6 432.4	18 460.4	5.0	4.9	65.2
December	8 172.1	3 380.8	11 553.0	435.8	613.5	12 166.5	6 314.9	18 481.4	5.1	5.0	65.8
2012											
January	8 043.2	3 296.8	11 340.0	481.8	655.4	11 995.4	6 504.5	18 499.9	5.7	5.5	64.8
February	8 101.8	3 305.7	11 407.5	501.9	712.8	12 120.3	6 398.1	18 518.4	5.8	5.9	65.5



# LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—New South Wales

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
February 2009	1 565.6	1 868.3	120.7	6.1	70.7	1 570.3	1 866.4	121.9	6.1	70.7	2 813.8
February 2010	1 593.1	1 906.6	116.9	5.8	70.6	1 593.6	1 915.7	109.4	5.4	70.6	2 867.2
2011											
February	1 646.9	1 975.0	92.1	4.5	71.0	1 645.7	1 976.5	98.1	4.7	71.2	2 912.1
March	1 644.4	1 971.6	92.5	4.5	70.8	1 644.2	1 973.9	94.1	4.5	70.9	2 914.7
April	1 641.0	1 967.1	94.1	4.6	70.7	1 642.7	1 961.0	96.4	4.7	70.5	2 917.3
May	1 637.5	1 962.5	96.8	4.7	70.5	1 636.0	1 967.8	87.4	4.3	70.4	2 919.8
June	1 634.8	1 959.1	99.9	4.9	70.5	1 636.8	1 950.9	100.3	4.9	70.2	2 922.4
July	1 632.9	1 957.2	103.1	5.0	70.5	1 630.3	1 963.7	102.8	5.0	70.7	2 924.3
August	1 632.3	1 956.8	105.8	5.1	70.5	1 630.3	1 953.2	111.5	5.4	70.6	2 926.2
September	1 633.3	1 957.6	106.9	5.2	70.5	1 632.6	1 955.3	109.8	5.3	70.5	2 928.1
October	1 635.6	1 958.8	106.2	5.1	70.5	1 638.1	1 958.9	106.0	5.1	70.5	2 930.7
November	1 638.5	1 960.2	104.5	5.1	70.4	1 639.0	1 968.1	101.2	4.9	70.5	2 933.3
December	1 641.5	1 961.3	102.7	5.0	70.3	1 635.4	1 954.1	102.4	5.0	70.0	2 935.9
2012											
January	1 644.3	1 962.1	101.3	4.9	70.2	1 651.1	1 964.9	101.0	4.9	70.3	2 937.7
February	1 646.7	1 963.3	99.9	4.8	70.2	1 646.4	1 962.8	100.9	4.9	70.2	2 939.5
FEMALES											
February 2009	896.5	1 568.5	101.6	6.1	57.2	894.6	1 571.0	104.2	6.2	57.4	2 919.6
February 2010	855.2	1 578.5	91.2	5.5	56.1	838.3	1 576.1	90.8	5.4	56.0	2 974.1
2011											
February	898.3	1 638.6	94.6	5.5	57.4	897.1	1 653.1	86.9	5.0	57.6	3 020.8
March	897.0	1 636.5	95.5	5.5	57.3	911.2	1 645.5	101.3	5.8	57.8	3 023.7
April	896.6	1 633.9	96.6	5.6	57.2	890.3	1 617.6	97.4	5.7	56.7	3 026.4
May	896.8	1 632.9	97.5	5.6	57.1	883.5	1 631.1	97.7	5.7	57.1	3 029.2
June	897.5	1 634.0	97.2	5.6	57.1	905.3	1 630.3	98.1	5.7	57.0	3 032.0
July	898.2	1 636.9	96.5	5.6	57.1	905.8	1 634.7	96.7	5.6	57.1	3 034.3
August	899.1	1 640.1	96.1	5.5	57.2	894.4	1 650.0	93.9	5.4	57.4	3 036.5
September	900.2	1 641.7	96.5	5.6	57.2	899.8	1 644.0	97.5	5.6	57.3	3 038.8
October	901.1	1 640.5	97.5	5.6	57.1	901.4	1 641.5	93.9	5.4	57.1	3 041.9
November	902.0	1 638.0	98.5	5.7	57.0	898.6	1 637.2	95.6	5.5	56.9	3 045.1
December	903.6	1 635.4	99.2	5.7	56.9	905.4	1 630.9	111.1	6.4	57.1	3 048.2
2012											
January	905.2	1 633.3	99.4	5.7	56.8	908.3	1 631.0	96.3	5.6	56.6	3 050.3
February	907.1	1 631.3	99.3	5.7	56.7	905.8	1 635.7	94.7	5.5	56.7	3 052.4
PERSONS											
February 2009	2 462.1	3 436.8	222.3	6.1	63.8	2 464.9	3 437.4	226.1	6.2	63.9	5 733.4
February 2010	2 448.2	3 485.0	208.1	5.6	63.2	2 431.9	3 491.9	200.1	5.4	63.2	5 841.3
2011											
February	2 545.2	3 613.6	186.7	4.9	64.1	2 542.8	3 629.6	185.0	4.9	64.3	5 932.9
March	2 541.4	3 608.0	188.0	5.0	63.9	2 555.4	3 619.3	195.4	5.1	64.2	5 938.4
April	2 537.6	3 601.0	190.8	5.0	63.8	2 533.0	3 578.5	193.8	5.1	63.5	5 943.7
May	2 534.3	3 595.4	194.3	5.1	63.7	2 519.5	3 598.9	185.1	4.9	63.6	5 949.1
June	2 532.3	3 593.1	197.1	5.2	63.7	2 542.1	3 581.2	198.4	5.2	63.5	5 954.4
July	2 531.1	3 594.1	199.5	5.3	63.7	2 536.1	3 598.4	199.5	5.3	63.7	5 958.6
August	2 531.3	3 596.8	201.9	5.3	63.7	2 524.7	3 603.2	205.4	5.4	63.9	5 962.7
September	2 533.5	3 599.2	203.5	5.4	63.7	2 532.4	3 599.2	207.4	5.4	63.8	5 966.8
October	2 536.7	3 599.3	203.8	5.4	63.7	2 539.5	3 600.4	200.0	5.3	63.6	5 972.6
November	2 540.6	3 598.2	203.0	5.3	63.6	2 537.5	3 605.2	196.7	5.2	63.6	5 978.4
December	2 545.1	3 596.8	201.9	5.3	63.5	2 540.8	3 585.0	213.5	5.6	63.5	5 984.1
2012											
January	2 549.6	3 595.4	200.7	5.3	63.4	2 559.4	3 595.9	197.2	5.2	63.3	5 988.0
February	2 553.8	3 594.6	199.2	5.2	63.3	2 552.2	3 598.4	195.6	5.2	63.3	5 991.9

# LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—Victoria

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
February 2009	1 218.5	1 464.1	83.2	5.4	71.6	1 215.6	1 463.2	84.6	5.5	71.6	2 160.6
February 2010	1 242.4	1 521.2	85.6	5.3	72.6	1 240.1	1 523.4	84.8	5.3	72.6	2 213.9
2011											
February	1 315.7	1 584.7	76.3	4.6	73.6	1 324.9	1 583.8	82.3	4.9	73.8	2 257.6
March	1 317.1	1 583.9	75.1	4.5	73.4	1 327.1	1 587.0	67.0	4.0	73.2	2 259.9
April	1 316.2	1 582.1	74.4	4.5	73.2	1 309.4	1 573.4	76.8	4.7	72.9	2 262.5
May	1 313.4	1 579.8	74.6	4.5	73.0	1 310.4	1 581.5	76.5	4.6	73.2	2 265.0
June	1 309.5	1 576.9	76.1	4.6	72.9	1 312.2	1 582.7	72.3	4.4	73.0	2 267.6
July	1 305.6	1 573.7	78.8	4.8	72.8	1 302.7	1 572.7	79.6	4.8	72.8	2 269.0
August	1 302.6	1 570.9	81.9	5.0	72.8	1 305.2	1 568.6	80.7	4.9	72.6	2 270.5
September	1 300.5	1 568.2	84.3	5.1	72.7	1 296.1	1 566.6	83.4	5.1	72.6	2 272.0
October	1 298.4	1 565.8	85.6	5.2	72.6	1 302.2	1 566.3	91.3	5.5	72.9	2 274.4
November	1 296.2	1 563.6	86.0	5.2	72.5	1 293.7	1 560.1	90.4	5.5	72.5	2 276.7
December	1 294.1	1 561.4	85.8	5.2	72.3	1 297.4	1 568.8	78.8	4.8	72.3	2 279.1
2012											
January	1 292.1	1 559.1	85.4	5.2	72.1	1 291.1	1 559.9	83.4	5.1	72.0	2 281.0
February	1 290.2	1 556.9	85.1	5.2	71.9	1 287.9	1 550.1	87.2	5.3	71.7	2 282.9
FEMALES											
February 2009	645.0	1 221.7	70.5	5.5	57.8	642.3	1 224.7	76.1	5.9	58.2	2 235.9
February 2010	675.9	1 264.8	71.0	5.3	58.4	668.3	1 254.0	69.2	5.2	57.8	2 287.6
2011											
February	693.4	1 295.0	70.2	5.1	58.5	695.9	1 297.8	68.6	5.0	58.6	2 332.0
March	695.9	1 299.2	69.5	5.1	58.6	695.2	1 298.0	68.6	5.0	58.5	2 334.8
April	697.2	1 302.8	70.1	5.1	58.7	696.1	1 299.1	64.3	4.7	58.3	2 337.7
May	697.7	1 305.9	71.8	5.2	58.9	695.5	1 302.6	79.4	5.7	59.0	2 340.6
June	698.0	1 308.8	73.7	5.3	59.0	707.8	1 319.9	69.9	5.0	59.3	2 343.4
July	698.5	1 310.9	75.2	5.4	59.1	686.3	1 307.0	76.9	5.6	59.0	2 345.9
August	698.5	1 311.7	76.0	5.5	59.1	700.0	1 307.9	76.4	5.5	58.9	2 348.4
September	697.4	1 310.8	75.9	5.5	59.0	699.9	1 311.2	78.8	5.7	59.1	2 350.9
October	695.0	1 308.4	75.4	5.5	58.8	699.6	1 315.3	71.7	5.2	58.9	2 354.2
November	691.8	1 305.6	75.1	5.4	58.6	692.8	1 306.5	75.5	5.5	58.6	2 357.4
December	688.3	1 302.9	74.8	5.4	58.4	686.7	1 296.0	76.0	5.5	58.1	2 360.6
2012											
January	685.2	1 300.4	74.6	5.4	58.2	677.5	1 300.7	72.3	5.3	58.1	2 363.2
February	681.7	1 298.0	74.7	5.4	58.0	685.1	1 298.0	76.7	5.6	58.1	2 365.7
PERSONS											
February 2009	1 863.5	2 685.9	153.8	5.4	64.6	1 857.9	2 687.9	160.8	5.6	64.8	4 396.5
February 2010	1 918.3	2 786.0	156.6	5.3	65.4	1 908.4	2 777.4	154.0	5.3	65.1	4 501.4
2011											
February	2 009.0	2 879.7	146.6	4.8	65.9	2 020.8	2 881.6	151.0	5.0	66.1	4 589.6
March	2 013.0	2 883.1	144.6	4.8	65.9	2 022.2	2 885.0	135.6	4.5	65.7	4 594.8
April	2 013.4	2 884.9	144.5	4.8	65.9	2 005.6	2 872.5	141.1	4.7	65.5	4 600.2
May	2 011.1	2 885.7	146.4	4.8	65.8	2 005.8	2 884.1	155.9	5.1	66.0	4 605.6
June	2 007.5	2 885.7	149.8	4.9	65.8	2 020.0	2 902.6	142.2	4.7	66.0	4 611.0
July	2 004.1	2 884.6	154.0	5.1	65.8	1 989.0	2 879.7	156.5	5.2	65.8	4 615.0
August	2 001.1	2 882.6	157.9	5.2	65.8	2 005.2	2 876.4	157.2	5.2	65.7	4 619.0
September	1 997.9	2 879.0	160.2	5.3	65.7	1 996.0	2 877.8	162.2	5.3	65.8	4 622.9
October	1 993.4	2 874.2	161.0	5.3	65.6	2 001.8	2 881.6	163.1	5.4	65.8	4 628.5
November	1 988.0	2 869.2	161.1	5.3	65.4	1 986.5	2 866.6	166.0	5.5	65.4	4 634.1
December	1 982.4	2 864.3	160.7	5.3	65.2	1 984.0	2 864.9	154.8	5.1	65.1	4 639.7
2012											
January	1 977.3	2 859.5	160.1	5.3	65.0	1 968.6	2 860.6	155.7	5.2	64.9	4 644.2
February	1 971.8	2 854.9	159.7	5.3	64.9	1 973.1	2 848.0	163.9	5.4	64.8	4 648.6

# LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—Queensland

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
February 2009	1 050.4	1 221.0	64.0	5.0	74.4	1 051.1	1 228.0	63.9	4.9	74.8	1 727.0
February 2010	1 043.9	1 231.5	73.8	5.7	73.7	1 043.9	1 231.7	75.3	5.8	73.7	1 772.3
2011											
February	1 065.2	1 257.4	71.9	5.4	73.5	1 068.4	1 253.7	69.9	5.3	73.2	1 807.7
March	1 065.6	1 256.2	70.6	5.3	73.3	1 067.5	1 253.2	71.4	5.4	73.2	1 809.6
April	1 066.1	1 255.5	69.9	5.3	73.2	1 067.0	1 258.0	69.9	5.3	73.3	1 811.7
May	1 066.1	1 255.5	70.3	5.3	73.1	1 065.0	1 258.6	70.3	5.3	73.3	1 813.9
June	1 066.0	1 256.3	71.8	5.4	73.2	1 068.0	1 256.5	63.9	4.8	72.7	1 816.0
July	1 066.0	1 257.9	73.8	5.5	73.3	1 065.7	1 254.5	76.5	5.8	73.2	1 817.5
August	1 067.0	1 260.2	74.9	5.6	73.4	1 064.7	1 257.9	82.7	6.2	73.7	1 819.1
September	1 069.5	1 263.1	75.0	5.6	73.5	1 065.8	1 262.2	72.8	5.4	73.3	1 820.6
October	1 072.6	1 266.1	74.1	5.5	73.5	1 075.8	1 270.9	75.0	5.6	73.8	1 822.6
November	1 075.4	1 268.4	72.8	5.4	73.5	1 074.5	1 268.1	72.9	5.4	73.5	1 824.6
December	1 077.4	1 269.7	71.8	5.3	73.4	1 077.7	1 270.4	66.8	5.0	73.2	1 826.6
2012											
January	1 078.7	1 270.3	71.2	5.3	73.4	1 090.0	1 274.1	70.4	5.2	73.5	1 828.8
February	1 079.1	1 270.1	71.1	5.3	73.3	1 067.2	1 263.4	76.3	5.7	73.2	1 831.0
FEMALES											
February 2009	581.9	1 039.8	45.8	4.2	61.6	580.9	1 044.6	45.6	4.2	61.8	1 763.5
February 2010	579.9	1 048.5	61.6	5.6	61.4	583.2	1 049.7	59.9	5.4	61.4	1 808.5
2011											
February	599.3	1 072.8	64.9	5.7	61.6	589.7	1 061.5	66.6	5.9	61.1	1 846.6
March	599.2	1 073.5	63.4	5.6	61.5	604.8	1 070.8	63.9	5.6	61.4	1 848.9
April	599.0	1 074.9	62.5	5.5	61.4	599.9	1 084.3	59.6	5.2	61.8	1 851.2
May	599.7	1 076.7	62.4	5.5	61.5	598.3	1 076.1	59.7	5.3	61.3	1 853.6
June	601.6	1 078.6	63.1	5.5	61.5	596.2	1 076.7	65.5	5.7	61.5	1 855.9
July	603.9	1 079.7	64.3	5.6	61.6	605.4	1 080.1	62.3	5.5	61.5	1 857.7
August	605.9	1 080.0	65.4	5.7	61.6	605.3	1 078.2	72.5	6.3	61.9	1 859.6
September	606.9	1 079.6	66.2	5.8	61.5	612.4	1 078.1	60.2	5.3	61.2	1 861.4
October	606.9	1 079.3	66.5	5.8	61.5	609.8	1 088.3	66.3	5.7	61.9	1 863.8
November	605.7	1 078.7	66.3	5.8	61.4	601.7	1 076.8	69.5	6.1	61.4	1 866.2
December	604.3	1 078.1	66.1	5.8	61.2	604.1	1 068.0	66.1	5.8	60.7	1 868.5
2012											
January	603.0	1 077.7	65.9	5.8	61.1	600.1	1 084.5	64.9	5.6	61.4	1 870.5
February	602.0	1 077.5	65.2	5.7	61.1	604.4	1 077.3	64.6	5.7	61.0	1 872.5
PERSONS											
February 2009	1 632.3	2 260.8	109.9	4.6	67.9	1 632.0	2 272.6	109.6	4.6	68.2	3 490.5
February 2010	1 623.8	2 280.0	135.4	5.6	67.5	1 627.1	2 281.4	135.2	5.6	67.5	3 580.8
2011											
February	1 664.5	2 330.2	136.8	5.5	67.5	1 658.2	2 315.2	136.5	5.6	67.1	3 654.2
March	1 664.8	2 329.7	134.0	5.4	67.3	1 672.4	2 324.0	135.3	5.5	67.2	3 658.5
April	1 665.1	2 330.4	132.4	5.4	67.2	1 667.0	2 342.3	129.5	5.2	67.5	3 662.9
May	1 665.8	2 332.2	132.7	5.4	67.2	1 663.3	2 334.7	129.9	5.3	67.2	3 667.5
June	1 667.6	2 334.9	134.9	5.5	67.3	1 664.2	2 333.2	129.4	5.3	67.1	3 671.9
July	1 669.9	2 337.6	138.0	5.6	67.4	1 671.1	2 334.6	138.9	5.6	67.3	3 675.2
August	1 672.9	2 340.2	140.3	5.7	67.4	1 669.9	2 336.1	155.2	6.2	67.7	3 678.7
September	1 676.5	2 342.7	141.2	5.7	67.4	1 678.1	2 340.3	133.0	5.4	67.2	3 682.1
October	1 679.5	2 345.4	140.5	5.7	67.4	1 685.7	2 359.2	141.3	5.7	67.8	3 686.4
November	1 681.1	2 347.2	139.1	5.6	67.4	1 676.2	2 344.8	142.4	5.7	67.4	3 690.8
December	1 681.7	2 347.9	137.9	5.5	67.3	1 681.9	2 338.3	132.9	5.4	66.9	3 695.1
2012											
January	1 681.6	2 348.0	137.1	5.5	67.2	1 690.1	2 358.6	135.3	5.4	67.4	3 699.3
February	1 681.1	2 347.6	136.3	5.5	67.1	1 671.6	2 340.7	140.9	5.7	67.0	3 703.5

# LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—South Australia

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
February 2009	359.3	425.8	26.5	5.9	69.9	354.7	425.9	27.1	6.0	70.0	647.5
February 2010	356.7	438.6	23.6	5.1	70.3	360.0	439.2	21.6	4.7	70.0	657.9
2011											
February	365.0	439.7	25.4	5.5	69.7	365.9	439.5	25.9	5.6	69.8	667.2
March	365.5	441.4	25.3	5.4	69.9	367.1	443.2	25.0	5.3	70.1	667.8
April	365.7	442.9	25.1	5.4	70.0	366.2	442.8	26.2	5.6	70.2	668.3
May	365.4	443.8	25.1	5.3	70.1	364.2	443.2	24.5	5.2	69.9	668.9
June	364.8	444.1	25.1	5.3	70.1	366.8	445.3	25.1	5.3	70.3	669.4
July	364.1	443.9	25.3	5.4	70.1	362.0	445.0	24.7	5.3	70.2	669.6
August	363.4	443.4	25.6	5.5	70.0	362.5	441.2	25.4	5.4	69.7	669.8
September	362.8	442.9	25.9	5.5	70.0	363.3	443.3	26.2	5.6	70.1	670.0
October	362.0	442.4	26.1	5.6	69.9	363.5	442.0	26.5	5.7	69.9	670.3
November	360.8	442.0	26.1	5.6	69.8	360.8	443.0	26.4	5.6	70.0	670.5
December	359.5	441.5	26.0	5.6	69.7	360.1	440.5	26.3	5.6	69.6	670.8
2012											
January	358.2	441.0	25.8	5.5	69.6	357.2	442.9	24.6	5.3	69.7	671.1
February	356.8	440.6	25.6	5.5	69.4	355.4	438.5	25.7	5.5	69.1	671.4
FEMALES											
February 2009	182.4	368.1	21.3	5.5	57.6	182.8	367.9	21.2	5.4	57.6	676.0
February 2010	183.8	368.2	20.5	5.3	56.7	184.8	371.7	18.1	4.7	56.9	685.5
2011											
February	187.6	376.9	22.3	5.6	57.5	189.3	375.0	23.6	5.9	57.4	694.2
March	188.0	377.5	22.0	5.5	57.5	187.2	378.6	21.7	5.4	57.6	694.8
April	188.9	378.3	21.6	5.4	57.5	189.1	379.4	21.1	5.3	57.6	695.3
May	189.3	379.0	21.1	5.3	57.5	189.2	376.9	22.3	5.6	57.4	695.8
June	188.7	379.3	20.7	5.2	57.5	191.1	381.4	19.4	4.9	57.6	696.3
July	186.9	379.1	20.3	5.1	57.3	188.3	379.7	21.1	5.3	57.5	696.6
August	184.8	378.7	20.1	5.0	57.2	185.4	378.5	18.1	4.6	56.9	696.9
September	183.2	378.4	20.0	5.0	57.1	180.9	377.1	22.2	5.5	57.3	697.2
October	182.3	378.4	19.9	5.0	57.1	178.2	378.0	19.5	4.9	57.0	697.6
November	182.4	378.7	19.8	5.0	57.1	183.1	379.0	19.2	4.8	57.0	698.1
December	183.1	379.1	19.6	4.9	57.1	184.5	379.2	19.7	4.9	57.1	698.6
2012											
January	183.9	379.6	19.5	4.9	57.1	185.9	379.8	19.6	4.9	57.2	698.9
February	184.8	380.1	19.5	4.9	57.2	184.3	380.5	19.4	4.8	57.2	699.1
PERSONS											
February 2009	541.6	793.9	47.8	5.7	63.6	537.5	793.8	48.3	5.7	63.6	1 323.5
February 2010	540.5	806.8	44.1	5.2	63.3	544.9	810.8	39.7	4.7	63.3	1 343.4
2011											
February	552.5	816.6	47.7	5.5	63.5	555.2	814.5	49.5	5.7	63.5	1 361.4
March	553.5	818.8	47.3	5.5	63.6	554.2	821.8	46.7	5.4	63.7	1 362.6
April	554.6	821.2	46.7	5.4	63.6	555.3	822.2	47.3	5.4	63.8	1 363.6
May	554.7	822.8	46.2	5.3	63.7	553.4	820.1	46.7	5.4	63.5	1 364.6
June	553.5	823.3	45.8	5.3	63.7	557.9	826.7	44.6	5.1	63.8	1 365.7
July	551.0	823.0	45.6	5.3	63.6	550.3	824.7	45.9	5.3	63.7	1 366.2
August	548.3	822.2	45.7	5.3	63.5	548.0	819.7	43.5	5.0	63.2	1 366.7
September	546.0	821.4	45.9	5.3	63.4	544.1	820.5	48.4	5.6	63.6	1 367.2
October	544.3	820.9	46.0	5.3	63.4	541.8	820.0	46.0	5.3	63.3	1 367.9
November	543.3	820.6	45.9	5.3	63.3	544.0	822.0	45.6	5.3	63.4	1 368.6
December	542.6	820.6	45.6	5.3	63.3	544.5	819.7	46.0	5.3	63.2	1 369.4
2012											
January	542.1	820.6	45.3	5.2	63.2	543.1	822.7	44.2	5.1	63.3	1 370.0
February	541.6	820.7	45.0	5.2	63.2	539.7	819.0	45.1	5.2	63.0	1 370.5

# LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—Western Australia

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
February 2009	572.6	666.0	27.4	3.9	77.1	566.0	662.1	27.8	4.0	76.7	899.6
February 2010	569.7	675.1	32.9	4.6	76.3	570.7	674.0	36.9	5.2	76.6	928.1
2011											
February	594.8	692.0	28.8	4.0	76.0	590.9	691.5	28.9	4.0	75.9	948.6
March	595.7	692.1	28.9	4.0	75.9	599.0	691.6	28.8	4.0	75.9	949.6
April	596.2	692.5	29.2	4.0	75.9	594.5	689.5	28.1	3.9	75.5	950.9
May	596.2	693.1	29.6	4.1	75.9	596.7	694.7	30.4	4.2	76.1	952.3
June	595.8	693.5	30.1	4.2	75.9	598.2	695.5	31.5	4.3	76.2	953.6
July	595.1	693.3	30.5	4.2	75.8	594.7	693.5	27.5	3.8	75.5	955.1
August	594.2	692.7	30.9	4.3	75.6	592.9	693.7	33.0	4.5	76.0	956.6
September	594.1	692.7	31.1	4.3	75.5	595.0	693.8	30.9	4.3	75.6	958.1
October	595.4	693.9	31.1	4.3	75.5	593.6	688.5	30.8	4.3	74.9	960.1
November	598.0	696.7	30.8	4.2	75.6	596.5	696.0	31.5	4.3	75.6	962.1
December	601.3	700.5	30.4	4.2	75.8	599.9	697.6	30.0	4.1	75.5	964.1
2012											
January	605.0	704.7	29.9	4.1	76.0	604.3	708.4	30.9	4.2	76.5	966.7
February	608.6	708.7	29.1	3.9	76.2	615.7	714.2	27.5	3.7	76.5	969.4
FEMALES											
February 2009	278.3	520.7	23.8	4.4	61.5	276.8	521.7	26.6	4.9	61.9	886.2
February 2010	271.0	518.6	29.1	5.3	60.2	270.6	522.8	29.1	5.3	60.6	910.4
2011											
February	281.2	532.8	26.4	4.7	60.2	279.8	522.0	25.5	4.6	58.9	929.4
March	282.7	535.3	25.7	4.6	60.3	285.8	536.1	26.3	4.7	60.4	930.4
April	284.4	538.5	25.0	4.4	60.5	286.7	542.4	24.9	4.4	60.9	931.8
May	286.0	541.7	24.4	4.3	60.7	283.5	543.7	24.7	4.3	60.9	933.0
June	287.3	544.2	23.9	4.2	60.8	287.2	545.6	22.7	4.0	60.8	934.4
July	288.0	545.4	23.6	4.1	60.8	290.4	546.2	24.1	4.2	60.9	935.8
August	288.5	545.7	23.6	4.1	60.7	283.6	541.3	23.4	4.1	60.2	937.3
September	289.1	545.8	23.7	4.2	60.7	295.4	548.5	24.1	4.2	61.0	938.8
October	289.8	546.7	23.9	4.2	60.6	286.5	545.1	23.7	4.2	60.5	940.7
November	290.6	548.1	24.0	4.2	60.7	289.9	549.3	24.0	4.2	60.8	942.6
December	291.5	549.6	24.1	4.2	60.7	291.6	545.8	24.7	4.3	60.4	944.4
2012											
January	292.6	551.1	24.2	4.2	60.8	291.6	555.1	23.5	4.1	61.1	946.8
February	293.9	552.6	24.3	4.2	60.9	296.4	552.7	24.6	4.3	60.8	949.1
PERSONS											
February 2009	850.9	1 186.6	51.2	4.1	69.3	842.8	1 183.8	54.4	4.4	69.3	1 785.8
February 2010	840.7	1 193.7	61.9	4.9	68.3	841.4	1 196.8	66.0	5.2	68.7	1 838.5
2011											
February	876.0	1 224.8	55.2	4.3	68.2	870.7	1 213.5	54.3	4.3	67.5	1 878.0
March	878.5	1 227.3	54.6	4.3	68.2	884.8	1 227.7	55.1	4.3	68.2	1 880.0
April	880.6	1 231.0	54.2	4.2	68.3	881.2	1 231.8	53.0	4.1	68.2	1 882.7
May	882.2	1 234.8	54.0	4.2	68.4	880.2	1 238.4	55.0	4.3	68.6	1 885.3
June	883.1	1 237.7	53.9	4.2	68.4	885.4	1 241.1	54.3	4.2	68.6	1 888.0
July	883.1	1 238.7	54.1	4.2	68.4	885.1	1 239.7	51.6	4.0	68.3	1 891.0
August	882.7	1 238.4	54.5	4.2	68.3	876.5	1 235.0	56.3	4.4	68.2	1 893.9
September	883.2	1 238.5	54.8	4.2	68.2	890.4	1 242.3	54.9	4.2	68.4	1 896.9
October	885.2	1 240.7	54.9	4.2	68.2	880.1	1 233.6	54.5	4.2	67.8	1 900.8
November	888.5	1 244.8	54.8	4.2	68.2	886.4	1 245.4	55.5	4.3	68.3	1 904.7
December	892.9	1 250.2	54.5	4.2	68.3	891.6	1 243.4	54.7	4.2	68.0	1 908.5
2012											
January	897.6	1 255.8	54.1	4.1	68.5	895.9	1 263.5	54.3	4.1	68.9	1 913.5
February	902.5	1 261.3	53.4	4.1	68.6	912.2	1 266.9	52.1	4.0	68.8	1 918.5

# LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—Tasmania

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
February 2009	106.3	128.7	6.2	4.6	68.4	106.8	131.1	5.7	4.2	69.4	197.2
February 2010	101.6	123.5	8.1	6.2	66.0	101.4	123.7	8.9	6.7	66.4	199.7
2011											
February	103.1	127.0	7.5	5.6	66.7	103.2	127.4	7.2	5.3	66.7	201.6
March	103.0	127.0	7.5	5.6	66.7	102.6	127.1	7.4	5.5	66.7	201.7
April	102.8	126.8	7.4	5.5	66.5	103.9	127.7	7.2	5.3	66.8	201.8
May	102.8	126.4	7.3	5.5	66.2	101.8	125.8	7.9	5.9	66.2	201.9
June	102.7	125.9	7.2	5.4	65.9	102.7	125.9	6.8	5.1	65.7	202.0
July	102.6	125.7	7.1	5.3	65.7	102.5	125.3	7.2	5.5	65.6	202.2
August	102.4	125.6	7.1	5.4	65.6	103.0	125.4	7.4	5.5	65.6	202.3
September	102.1	125.6	7.4	5.6	65.7	102.6	125.1	7.1	5.4	65.3	202.4
October	101.7	125.5	7.9	5.9	65.9	101.1	126.3	7.1	5.3	65.9	202.5
November	101.3	125.4	8.5	6.4	66.1	101.1	126.1	8.8	6.5	66.6	202.7
December	100.9	125.1	9.2	6.8	66.2	101.5	125.7	9.3	6.9	66.6	202.8
2012											
January	100.6	124.8	9.8	7.3	66.4	99.2	122.2	10.5	7.9	65.4	202.8
February	100.4	124.6	10.3	7.6	66.5	101.3	125.8	10.1	7.4	67.0	202.8
FEMALES											
February 2009	55.2	109.1	5.8	5.1	55.5	57.3	112.1	5.3	4.5	56.7	206.9
February 2010	52.8	111.1	6.1	5.2	56.1	52.1	112.0	7.2	6.1	57.0	209.1
2011											
February	52.7	111.6	6.9	5.8	56.1	52.7	111.3	6.9	5.9	56.0	211.1
March	52.8	111.5	6.8	5.8	56.0	52.9	112.0	6.7	5.6	56.2	211.2
April	52.7	111.3	6.7	5.6	55.8	52.4	111.6	6.5	5.5	55.9	211.4
May	52.6	111.2	6.4	5.4	55.6	52.8	110.8	6.5	5.5	55.4	211.5
June	52.5	111.2	6.1	5.2	55.4	53.4	110.0	6.7	5.8	55.1	211.6
July	52.4	111.3	5.8	5.0	55.3	52.0	112.3	5.6	4.7	55.7	211.7
August	52.3	111.5	5.7	4.8	55.3	50.7	111.6	5.7	4.8	55.4	211.9
September	52.3	111.6	5.7	4.8	55.3	52.8	111.5	4.8	4.1	54.9	212.0
October	52.1	111.6	5.9	5.0	55.4	53.3	112.0	6.0	5.1	55.6	212.1
November	51.9	111.6	6.3	5.4	55.5	51.7	111.0	6.7	5.7	55.4	212.3
December	51.6	111.4	6.8	5.7	55.7	51.9	112.0	6.8	5.7	55.9	212.4
2012											
January	51.2	111.3	7.2	6.1	55.8	50.2	111.3	7.2	6.1	55.8	212.5
February	50.9	111.2	7.5	6.3	55.9	50.8	110.8	7.7	6.5	55.8	212.5
PERSONS											
February 2009	161.6	237.8	12.0	4.8	61.8	164.1	243.1	11.0	4.3	62.9	404.1
February 2010	154.4	234.6	14.3	5.7	60.9	153.6	235.7	16.1	6.4	61.6	408.7
2011											
February	155.8	238.6	14.3	5.7	61.3	156.0	238.7	14.1	5.6	61.2	412.7
March	155.8	238.5	14.3	5.7	61.2	155.4	239.1	14.1	5.6	61.3	413.0
April	155.6	238.1	14.1	5.6	61.0	156.3	239.3	13.6	5.4	61.2	413.2
May	155.4	237.6	13.7	5.5	60.8	154.6	236.6	14.4	5.7	60.7	413.4
June	155.2	237.1	13.3	5.3	60.5	156.1	235.8	13.6	5.4	60.3	413.6
July	155.0	237.0	12.9	5.2	60.4	154.5	237.6	12.8	5.1	60.5	413.9
August	154.7	237.0	12.8	5.1	60.3	153.7	237.0	13.0	5.2	60.4	414.1
September	154.4	237.2	13.1	5.2	60.4	155.3	236.6	11.9	4.8	60.0	414.4
October	153.8	237.2	13.8	5.5	60.5	154.5	238.3	13.1	5.2	60.6	414.7
November	153.2	236.9	14.9	5.9	60.7	152.8	237.1	15.5	6.1	60.9	414.9
December	152.5	236.5	15.9	6.3	60.8	153.5	237.7	16.1	6.4	61.1	415.2
2012											
January	151.8	236.1	16.9	6.7	60.9	149.3	233.4	17.7	7.1	60.5	415.3
February	151.3	235.8	17.8	7.0	61.1	152.1	236.6	17.8	7.0	61.2	415.3

	TREND					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES						
February 2009	56.4	63.0	2.9	4.4	78.8	83.5
February 2010	57.6	65.2	2.1	3.1	78.3	85.9
2011						
February	58.0	65.8	1.5	2.2	76.8	87.5
March	57.6	65.3	1.7	2.6	76.5	87.7
April	57.0	64.7	2.1	3.1	76.0	87.8
May	56.4	64.1	2.4	3.6	75.7	87.9
June	56.2	63.9	2.6	3.9	75.6	88.0
July	56.4	64.1	2.8	4.2	76.0	88.0
August	56.9	64.6	2.9	4.2	76.7	88.0
September	57.5	65.2	2.9	4.2	77.3	87.9
October	57.9	65.6	2.8	4.1	77.7	88.0
November	58.2	65.8	2.8	4.1	78.0	88.0
December	58.4	66.0	2.9	4.2	78.3	88.1
2012						
January	58.5	66.2	2.9	4.2	78.6	88.0
February	58.6	66.3	3.0	4.4	78.8	87.8
FEMALES						
February 2009	39.1	54.6	2.0	3.5	69.4	81.5
February 2010	38.9	54.8	2.0	3.5	67.8	83.8
2011						
February	40.5	57.0	1.7	2.9	68.7	85.6
March	40.6	57.0	1.9	3.2	68.7	85.7
April	40.6	56.8	2.0	3.5	68.6	85.8
May	40.7	56.5	2.1	3.7	68.2	85.9
June	40.8	56.2	2.2	3.8	68.0	86.0
July	41.1	56.2	2.3	3.9	68.1	85.9
August	41.5	56.6	2.3	4.0	68.7	85.8
September	41.9	57.2	2.4	4.1	69.5	85.8
October	42.3	57.7	2.5	4.2	70.2	85.7
November	42.5	58.0	2.6	4.3	70.6	85.7
December	42.7	58.1	2.6	4.3	70.9	85.7
2012						
January	42.8	58.3	2.6	4.2	71.0	85.7
February	42.8	58.3	2.5	4.2	71.1	85.6
PERSONS						
February 2009	95.5	117.6	4.9	4.0	74.2	165.1
February 2010	96.5	120.0	4.1	3.3	73.1	169.6
2011						
February	98.5	122.8	3.2	2.5	72.8	173.2
March	98.2	122.4	3.6	2.9	72.7	173.4
April	97.6	121.5	4.1	3.3	72.3	173.6
May	97.1	120.6	4.5	3.6	72.0	173.8
June	97.0	120.1	4.8	3.9	71.8	174.0
July	97.4	120.3	5.0	4.0	72.1	173.9
August	98.3	121.2	5.2	4.1	72.7	173.8
September	99.4	122.3	5.3	4.1	73.4	173.7
October	100.2	123.2	5.4	4.2	74.0	173.7
November	100.7	123.8	5.4	4.2	74.4	173.7
December	101.1	124.2	5.5	4.2	74.7	173.8
2012						
January	101.3	124.5	5.5	4.2	74.9	173.6
February	101.4	124.6	5.6	4.3	75.0	173.5

	TREND					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES						
February 2009	88.0	102.3	3.0	2.9	77.0	136.8
February 2010	87.6	103.8	4.5	4.2	77.6	139.8
2011						
February	91.2	106.9	4.1	3.7	77.9	142.4
March	91.4	106.8	4.2	3.8	77.9	142.6
April	91.3	106.6	4.4	4.0	77.7	142.8
May	91.0	106.4	4.6	4.1	77.6	143.0
June	90.5	106.2	4.7	4.3	77.5	143.2
July	90.0	106.2	4.8	4.3	77.3	143.5
August	89.5	106.1	4.7	4.2	77.0	143.9
September	89.1	106.2	4.6	4.1	76.8	144.2
October	88.8	106.3	4.5	4.0	76.7	144.4
November	88.6	106.4	4.4	4.0	76.6	144.6
December	88.6	106.5	4.3	3.9	76.6	144.7
2012						
January	88.6	106.7	4.3	3.9	76.6	145.0
February	88.9	106.9	4.2	3.8	76.6	145.2
FEMALES						
February 2009	61.2	95.1	2.5	2.6	68.0	143.6
February 2010	62.4	98.0	3.0	2.9	69.1	146.1
2011						
February	62.7	98.4	3.4	3.3	68.5	148.5
March	62.6	98.2	3.4	3.4	68.4	148.7
April	62.6	98.1	3.5	3.5	68.3	148.8
May	63.0	98.0	3.6	3.5	68.2	149.0
June	63.5	97.9	3.7	3.6	68.1	149.1
July	64.0	97.8	3.7	3.6	67.9	149.4
August	64.4	97.7	3.7	3.7	67.8	149.8
September	64.5	97.9	3.7	3.7	67.7	150.1
October	64.4	98.3	3.7	3.6	67.8	150.3
November	64.1	98.7	3.6	3.6	68.0	150.6
December	64.0	99.1	3.6	3.5	68.1	150.9
2012						
January	63.9	99.5	3.5	3.4	68.2	151.1
February	63.7	99.7	3.4	3.3	68.2	151.3
PERSONS						
February 2009	149.2	197.5	5.5	2.7	72.4	280.4
February 2010	150.0	201.8	7.5	3.6	73.2	285.8
2011						
February	153.9	205.2	7.5	3.5	73.1	290.9
March	154.0	205.0	7.7	3.6	73.0	291.3
April	153.9	204.6	7.9	3.7	72.9	291.6
May	153.9	204.4	8.2	3.9	72.8	292.0
June	154.0	204.1	8.4	3.9	72.7	292.3
July	154.1	203.9	8.5	4.0	72.5	293.0
August	153.9	203.9	8.4	4.0	72.3	293.6
September	153.6	204.1	8.3	3.9	72.2	294.3
October	153.2	204.5	8.1	3.8	72.2	294.7
November	152.7	205.1	8.0	3.8	72.2	295.2
December	152.5	205.7	7.9	3.7	72.2	295.6
2012						
January	152.5	206.2	7.8	3.6	72.3	296.1
February	152.6	206.6	7.7	3.6	72.3	296.5



	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total				Looking for f/t work	Total	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES											
New South Wales	1 661.6	301.0	1 962.6	86.0	107.7	2 070.3	869.2	2 939.5	4.9	5.2	70.4
Victoria	1 297.4	253.6	1 551.0	72.5	96.4	1 647.5	635.4	2 282.9	5.3	5.9	72.2
Queensland	1 067.4	184.8	1 252.2	76.6	90.9	1 343.1	487.9	1 831.0	6.7	6.8	73.4
South Australia	357.9	81.4	439.3	24.2	28.9	468.2	203.2	671.4	6.3	6.2	69.7
Western Australia	618.3	95.0	713.3	22.4	29.4	742.7	226.7	969.4	3.5	4.0	76.6
Tasmania	103.1	22.9	126.0	8.9	11.1	137.1	65.8	202.8	7.9	8.1	67.6
Northern Territory	57.7	7.4	65.2	3.4	4.3	69.5	18.4	87.8	5.5	6.2	79.1
Australian Capital Territory	91.1	16.8	107.9	2.9	4.4	112.4	32.8	145.2	3.1	4.0	77.4
<b>Australia</b>	<b>5 254.6</b>	<b>963.1</b>	<b>6 217.7</b>	<b>296.9</b>	<b>373.1</b>	<b>6 590.8</b>	<b>2 539.4</b>	<b>9 130.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>72.2</b>
FEMALES											
New South Wales	912.1	714.7	1 626.8	67.7	108.6	1 735.4	1 317.0	3 052.4	6.9	6.3	56.9
Victoria	691.9	607.2	1 299.2	51.7	88.9	1 388.1	977.7	2 365.7	6.9	6.4	58.7
Queensland	602.9	465.8	1 068.7	45.9	75.7	1 144.4	728.1	1 872.5	7.1	6.6	61.1
South Australia	185.6	193.7	379.3	13.8	22.6	401.9	297.2	699.1	6.9	5.6	57.5
Western Australia	297.5	254.2	551.7	15.9	27.9	579.6	369.5	949.1	5.1	4.8	61.1
Tasmania	51.0	57.5	108.6	6.2	9.7	118.3	94.2	212.5	10.8	8.2	55.7
Northern Territory	41.6	15.8	57.4	1.5	2.2	59.6	26.1	85.6	3.5	3.7	69.6
Australian Capital Territory	64.5	33.7	98.2	2.4	4.1	102.3	49.0	151.3	3.5	4.0	67.6
<b>Australia</b>	<b>2 847.2</b>	<b>2 342.6</b>	<b>5 189.8</b>	<b>205.0</b>	<b>339.7</b>	<b>5 529.5</b>	<b>3 858.7</b>	<b>9 388.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>58.9</b>
PERSONS											
New South Wales	2 573.7	1 015.8	3 589.4	153.7	216.3	3 805.7	2 186.1	5 991.9	5.6	5.7	63.5
Victoria	1 989.3	860.8	2 850.2	124.2	185.3	3 035.5	1 613.1	4 648.6	5.9	6.1	65.3
Queensland	1 670.3	650.6	2 320.9	122.6	166.6	2 487.5	1 216.0	3 703.5	6.8	6.7	67.2
South Australia	543.5	275.1	818.6	38.0	51.5	870.1	500.4	1 370.5	6.5	5.9	63.5
Western Australia	915.9	349.2	1 265.1	38.3	57.2	1 322.3	596.2	1 918.5	4.0	4.3	68.9
Tasmania	154.1	80.5	234.6	15.1	20.8	255.4	159.9	415.3	8.9	8.1	61.5
Northern Territory	99.3	23.2	122.6	4.9	6.5	129.0	44.4	173.5	4.7	5.0	74.4
Australian Capital Territory	155.7	50.4	206.1	5.3	8.6	214.7	81.9	296.5	3.3	4.0	72.4
<b>Australia</b>	<b>8 101.8</b>	<b>3 305.7</b>	<b>11 407.5</b>	<b>501.9</b>	<b>712.8</b>	<b>12 120.3</b>	<b>6 398.1</b>	<b>18 518.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>65.5</b>

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work
	Full time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total			
'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	
MALES									
February 2009	153.1	362.4	40.5	73.3	20.9	16.8	57.0	47.4	5.3
February 2010	136.9	346.7	41.1	76.1	23.1	18.0	54.9	45.0	5.3
2011									
February	139.5	348.5	33.8	68.9	19.5	16.5	54.4	45.4	4.4
March	136.4	346.6	33.4	68.2	19.7	16.4	54.1	45.2	4.4
April	134.5	345.2	33.3	67.7	19.9	16.4	53.9	45.0	4.3
May	133.4	344.4	34.0	67.7	20.3	16.4	53.8	44.9	4.4
June	132.6	344.0	34.9	67.7	20.8	16.5	53.7	44.9	4.6
July	131.9	343.5	35.7	67.8	21.3	16.5	53.7	44.8	4.7
August	130.9	342.9	36.0	68.0	21.6	16.6	53.7	44.8	4.7
September	130.1	341.7	35.9	68.4	21.6	16.7	53.6	44.7	4.7
October	129.9	340.1	35.7	68.8	21.5	16.8	53.5	44.5	4.7
November	130.5	338.4	35.7	69.1	21.4	17.0	53.3	44.3	4.7
December	131.9	336.5	36.2	69.7	21.5	17.2	53.2	44.1	4.7
2012									
January	133.5	334.4	37.1	70.4	21.7	17.4	53.0	43.8	4.9
February	135.3	332.4	38.1	71.1	21.9	17.6	52.9	43.6	5.0
FEMALES									
February 2009	78.9	364.0	27.3	61.3	25.6	14.4	58.7	50.2	3.8
February 2010	79.5	363.2	27.0	63.3	25.4	14.8	58.3	49.7	3.7
2011									
February	73.9	355.2	28.7	69.0	28.0	16.3	58.0	48.6	3.9
March	73.6	355.7	27.2	67.4	26.9	15.9	57.9	48.7	3.7
April	73.5	356.2	25.8	65.5	26.0	15.5	57.7	48.8	3.5
May	73.6	356.7	24.9	63.6	25.3	15.1	57.6	48.9	3.4
June	73.6	357.8	24.5	62.2	25.0	14.8	57.6	49.0	3.4
July	73.1	358.7	24.8	61.7	25.3	14.7	57.6	49.2	3.4
August	72.3	358.8	25.8	62.1	26.2	14.8	57.7	49.2	3.5
September	71.2	357.4	27.0	63.1	27.5	15.0	57.7	49.1	3.7
October	70.0	354.7	28.1	64.2	28.6	15.3	57.5	48.7	3.9
November	69.0	351.3	28.8	65.2	29.5	15.7	57.2	48.2	4.0
December	68.3	348.0	29.1	66.0	29.9	15.9	56.9	47.8	4.0
2012									
January	67.8	345.2	29.0	66.4	30.0	16.1	56.6	47.4	4.0
February	67.7	342.7	28.8	66.7	29.8	16.3	56.3	47.1	4.0
PERSONS									
February 2009	232.0	726.4	67.8	134.6	22.6	15.6	57.8	48.8	4.6
February 2010	216.4	709.9	68.1	139.4	23.9	16.4	56.6	47.3	4.5
2011									
February	213.4	703.7	62.5	137.9	22.6	16.4	56.2	47.0	4.2
March	210.0	702.3	60.5	135.6	22.4	16.2	56.0	46.9	4.0
April	208.1	701.3	59.2	133.2	22.1	16.0	55.7	46.8	4.0
May	206.9	701.1	58.9	131.4	22.2	15.8	55.6	46.8	3.9
June	206.2	701.8	59.4	129.9	22.4	15.6	55.6	46.9	4.0
July	205.0	702.3	60.5	129.5	22.8	15.6	55.6	47.0	4.0
August	203.2	701.7	61.8	130.2	23.3	15.6	55.6	46.9	4.1
September	201.3	699.1	62.9	131.5	23.8	15.8	55.6	46.8	4.2
October	199.8	694.7	63.7	133.0	24.2	16.1	55.4	46.5	4.3
November	199.5	689.7	64.4	134.4	24.4	16.3	55.2	46.2	4.3
December	200.2	684.4	65.2	135.6	24.6	16.5	55.0	45.9	4.4
2012									
January	201.3	679.6	66.1	136.8	24.7	16.8	54.8	45.6	4.4
February	203.0	675.1	66.9	137.8	24.8	17.0	54.5	45.3	4.5

PERSONS AGED 15–19 YEARS, Labour Force Status: **Seasonally Adjusted**

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work
	Full time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total			
'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	
MALES									
February 2009	152.1	362.1	48.3	76.0	24.1	17.3	57.2	47.3	6.3
February 2010	137.1	346.3	35.4	69.5	20.5	16.7	54.0	45.0	4.6
2011									
February	140.3	349.6	33.7	70.4	19.4	16.8	54.8	45.6	4.4
March	136.3	344.5	33.4	66.5	19.7	16.2	53.6	45.0	4.4
April	127.7	336.2	35.2	74.0	21.6	18.0	53.5	43.9	4.6
May	136.3	353.6	29.6	63.1	17.8	15.1	54.3	46.1	3.9
June	134.0	343.4	34.3	65.3	20.4	16.0	53.3	44.8	4.5
July	134.4	342.2	36.3	68.6	21.2	16.7	53.6	44.7	4.7
August	131.6	342.5	40.8	70.4	23.7	17.1	53.9	44.7	5.3
September	127.2	342.7	37.2	70.3	22.6	17.0	54.0	44.8	4.9
October	127.8	340.1	33.5	67.1	20.8	16.5	53.3	44.5	4.4
November	132.3	336.5	30.4	65.2	18.7	16.2	52.6	44.0	4.0
December	131.3	340.4	38.6	72.3	22.7	17.5	54.0	44.6	5.1
2012									
January	131.4	334.0	36.9	70.4	21.9	17.4	53.0	43.8	4.8
February	140.0	328.6	41.7	72.6	23.0	18.1	52.6	43.1	5.5
FEMALES									
February 2009	76.8	364.6	27.4	60.6	26.3	14.2	58.7	50.3	3.8
February 2010	79.1	361.2	28.6	65.2	26.6	15.3	58.3	49.4	3.9
2011									
February	75.3	358.2	28.3	70.9	27.3	16.5	58.7	49.0	3.9
March	71.7	353.1	26.4	69.0	26.9	16.4	57.8	48.3	3.6
April	75.1	357.8	25.7	61.1	25.5	14.6	57.4	49.0	3.5
May	72.9	355.2	26.3	62.0	26.6	14.9	57.1	48.6	3.6
June	74.0	357.2	23.1	66.9	23.8	15.8	58.1	48.9	3.2
July	73.5	354.5	24.8	63.1	25.2	15.1	57.2	48.6	3.4
August	71.8	365.5	24.6	54.7	25.5	13.0	57.7	50.1	3.4
September	71.6	356.2	26.9	66.0	27.3	15.6	58.0	48.9	3.7
October	71.5	357.5	29.1	63.3	28.9	15.0	57.8	49.1	4.0
November	68.3	356.0	29.5	67.6	30.2	16.0	58.2	48.9	4.0
December	64.8	335.1	30.8	68.7	32.2	17.0	55.5	46.0	4.2
2012									
January	69.1	348.8	27.7	63.3	28.6	15.4	56.6	47.9	3.8
February	69.4	344.6	27.1	65.6	28.1	16.0	56.4	47.4	3.7
PERSONS									
February 2009	228.9	726.6	75.7	136.6	24.9	15.8	57.9	48.8	5.1
February 2010	216.1	707.5	64.0	134.6	22.8	16.0	56.1	47.1	4.3
2011									
February	215.7	707.9	62.0	141.3	22.3	16.6	56.7	47.3	4.1
March	208.0	697.6	59.8	135.5	22.3	16.3	55.7	46.6	4.0
April	202.8	693.9	60.9	135.1	23.1	16.3	55.4	46.4	4.1
May	209.1	708.8	55.9	125.1	21.1	15.0	55.7	47.4	3.7
June	207.9	700.5	57.3	132.2	21.6	15.9	55.6	46.8	3.8
July	207.9	696.7	61.0	131.7	22.7	15.9	55.4	46.6	4.1
August	203.4	708.0	65.4	125.2	24.3	15.0	55.7	47.4	4.4
September	198.8	698.9	64.1	136.3	24.4	16.3	55.9	46.8	4.3
October	199.3	697.5	62.6	130.3	23.9	15.7	55.5	46.7	4.2
November	200.5	692.5	59.9	132.8	23.0	16.1	55.3	46.4	4.0
December	196.1	675.4	69.4	141.0	26.1	17.3	54.7	45.3	4.7
2012									
January	200.5	682.8	64.6	133.7	24.4	16.4	54.8	45.8	4.3
February	209.3	673.2	68.8	138.1	24.7	17.0	54.4	45.2	4.6

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15–19 years	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Males												
February 2009	147.1	46.9	193.9	45.7	47.9	241.8	31.9	273.7	23.7	19.8	88.4	16.7
February 2010	130.0	51.8	181.8	31.2	34.9	216.7	37.9	254.6	19.3	16.1	85.1	12.3
February 2011	133.1	42.1	175.1	31.9	37.8	212.9	38.7	251.7	19.3	17.8	84.6	12.7
February 2012	131.8	44.6	176.4	38.6	42.5	218.9	39.2	258.1	22.6	19.4	84.8	14.9
Females												
February 2009	70.5	63.8	134.3	27.6	34.1	168.4	39.1	207.5	28.2	20.3	81.2	13.3
February 2010	70.5	71.5	142.0	26.4	32.1	174.1	39.6	213.6	27.2	18.4	81.5	12.4
February 2011	64.6	66.3	130.9	25.9	30.2	161.1	36.8	197.9	28.6	18.7	81.4	13.1
February 2012	61.2	62.0	123.2	23.6	28.1	151.2	36.7	187.9	27.8	18.6	80.5	12.5
Persons												
February 2009	217.5	110.7	328.2	73.4	82.0	410.3	71.0	481.3	25.2	20.0	85.3	15.2
February 2010	200.6	123.2	323.8	57.6	67.0	390.8	77.5	468.2	22.3	17.1	83.5	12.3
February 2011	197.7	108.4	306.0	57.8	68.0	374.0	75.5	449.6	22.6	18.2	83.2	12.9
February 2012	192.9	106.6	299.6	62.1	70.6	370.2	75.9	446.0	24.4	19.1	83.0	13.9
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Males												
February 2009	12.8	159.9	172.7	*7.2	40.5	213.2	278.4	491.6	*36.1	19.0	43.4	*1.5
February 2010	14.3	153.7	168.0	8.1	47.2	215.2	300.4	515.6	36.2	21.9	41.7	1.6
February 2011	15.3	161.8	177.1	6.1	46.0	223.2	292.1	515.3	28.6	20.6	43.3	1.2
February 2012	16.3	137.4	153.8	9.2	44.5	198.2	306.3	504.5	35.9	22.4	39.3	1.8
Females												
February 2009	10.4	222.4	232.8	*4.9	35.0	267.7	249.5	517.2	*32.3	13.1	51.8	*1.0
February 2010	12.8	209.5	222.3	7.5	42.9	265.2	253.1	518.2	37.0	16.2	51.2	1.5
February 2011	15.1	215.5	230.6	7.5	52.0	282.6	250.6	533.1	33.3	18.4	53.0	1.4
February 2012	12.6	212.3	224.9	8.3	48.3	273.2	266.3	539.5	39.6	17.7	50.6	1.5
Persons												
February 2009	23.2	382.3	405.5	12.2	75.4	480.9	527.8	1 008.7	34.4	15.7	47.7	1.2
February 2010	27.1	363.2	390.3	15.7	90.1	480.4	553.4	1 033.9	36.6	18.8	46.5	1.5
February 2011	30.4	377.3	407.7	13.7	98.0	505.8	542.7	1 048.4	31.0	19.4	48.2	1.3
February 2012	28.9	349.7	378.6	17.4	92.8	471.4	572.6	1 044.0	37.6	19.7	45.2	1.7
TOTAL												
Males												
February 2009	159.9	206.7	366.6	53.0	88.4	455.0	310.3	765.3	24.9	19.4	59.5	6.9
February 2010	144.4	205.5	349.8	39.3	82.1	431.9	338.3	770.2	21.4	19.0	56.1	5.1
February 2011	148.4	203.9	352.3	38.1	83.9	436.1	330.9	767.0	20.4	19.2	56.9	5.0
February 2012	148.1	182.0	330.2	47.7	87.0	417.1	345.5	762.6	24.4	20.9	54.7	6.3
Females												
February 2009	80.8	286.2	367.1	32.6	69.1	436.2	288.6	724.7	28.7	15.8	60.2	4.5
February 2010	83.3	280.9	364.3	33.9	75.0	439.2	292.6	731.8	28.9	17.1	60.0	4.6
February 2011	79.7	281.8	361.5	33.4	82.2	443.7	287.4	731.0	29.5	18.5	60.7	4.6
February 2012	73.8	274.3	348.0	31.8	76.4	424.4	303.0	727.4	30.1	18.0	58.3	4.4
Persons												
February 2009	240.7	493.0	733.7	85.5	157.5	891.2	598.8	1 490.0	26.2	17.7	59.8	5.7
February 2010	227.7	486.4	714.1	73.3	157.1	871.2	630.9	1 502.1	24.3	18.0	58.0	4.9
February 2011	228.1	485.7	713.8	71.5	166.0	879.8	618.2	1 498.0	23.9	18.9	58.7	4.8
February 2012	221.9	456.3	678.2	79.6	163.4	841.6	648.5	1 490.1	26.4	19.4	56.5	5.3

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			Participation rate	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work	
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15–19 years	Looking for f/t work			Total
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	59.0	30.5	89.4	17.1	20.2	109.7	23.0	132.6	22.5	18.4	82.7	12.9
Victoria	33.7	18.2	51.9	16.0	16.5	68.3	16.3	84.6	32.2	24.1	80.7	18.9
Queensland	51.8	31.0	82.8	17.3	19.8	102.5	17.5	120.0	25.0	19.3	85.4	14.4
South Australia	8.7	10.4	19.0	*2.5	3.9	23.0	6.4	29.3	*22.4	17.0	78.3	*8.5
Western Australia	28.8	10.2	38.9	6.5	6.9	45.8	7.0	52.8	18.4	15.0	86.8	12.3
Tasmania	4.6	2.8	7.4	*1.3	*1.8	9.2	1.6	10.8	*22.2	*19.3	85.1	*12.1
Northern Territory	3.2	1.6	4.8	*0.7	*0.7	5.5	3.1	8.5	*17.7	*12.6	64.1	*8.1
Australian Capital Territory	3.3	2.1	5.3	*0.7	*0.9	6.2	*1.1	7.3	*18.7	*14.2	85.1	*10.3
Australia	192.9	106.6	299.6	62.1	70.6	370.2	75.9	446.0	24.4	19.1	83.0	13.9
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	8.5	100.4	108.9	*4.8	22.6	131.4	209.9	341.4	*36.0	17.2	38.5	*1.4
Victoria	6.9	91.2	98.1	*3.0	28.7	126.8	151.4	278.2	*30.4	22.6	45.6	*1.1
Queensland	5.6	75.1	80.7	6.0	20.0	100.6	93.5	194.1	52.0	19.8	51.8	3.1
South Australia	*2.2	27.5	29.6	*0.9	6.7	36.3	41.3	77.6	*30.5	18.4	46.8	*1.2
Western Australia	4.6	38.1	42.7	*1.3	9.5	52.2	53.1	105.3	*22.0	18.3	49.5	*1.2
Tasmania	*0.6	7.9	8.5	*1.0	3.5	12.0	11.6	23.6	*63.5	29.1	51.0	*4.3
Northern Territory	*0.1	2.8	2.9	*0.1	*0.9	3.8	3.8	7.6	*44.2	*22.9	49.7	*1.2
Australian Capital Territory	*0.5	6.7	7.2	*0.3	*1.0	8.2	7.9	16.1	*33.8	*12.6	51.1	*1.7
Australia	28.9	349.7	378.6	17.4	92.8	471.4	572.6	1 044.0	37.6	19.7	45.2	1.7
TOTAL												
New South Wales	67.5	130.8	198.3	21.9	42.8	241.1	232.9	474.0	24.5	17.7	50.9	4.6
Victoria	40.6	109.4	150.0	19.0	45.1	195.1	167.7	362.9	31.9	23.1	53.8	5.2
Queensland	57.4	106.1	163.4	23.3	39.7	203.2	110.9	314.1	28.9	19.6	64.7	7.4
South Australia	10.8	37.8	48.7	3.4	10.6	59.3	47.7	106.9	24.1	17.9	55.4	3.2
Western Australia	33.4	48.2	81.6	7.8	16.4	98.0	60.1	158.1	18.9	16.8	62.0	4.9
Tasmania	5.2	10.8	16.0	2.3	5.3	21.2	13.2	34.4	31.0	24.9	61.7	6.8
Northern Territory	3.3	4.4	7.7	*0.8	1.6	9.3	6.9	16.2	*19.0	16.9	57.3	*4.8
Australian Capital Territory	3.8	8.7	12.5	*1.0	*1.9	14.4	9.0	23.4	*21.2	*13.3	61.7	*4.3
Australia	221.9	456.3	678.2	79.6	163.4	841.6	648.5	1 490.1	26.4	19.4	56.5	5.3

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN FEBRUARY 2012

<i>Labour force status in January 2012</i>	<i>Employed Full time</i>	<i>Employed Part time</i>	<i>Employed Total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour Force</i>	<i>Not in Labour Force</i>	<i>Matched Civilian Population</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>MALES</b>							
Employed Full time	4 039.3	124.1	4 163.4	29.0	4 192.4	54.2	4 246.6
Employed Part time	135.3	563.6	698.9	22.9	721.9	57.5	779.4
Employed Total	4 174.7	687.7	4 862.3	51.9	4 914.3	111.7	5 025.9
Unemployed Total	41.7	31.0	72.7	157.0	229.7	48.2	277.9
Labour Force	4 216.4	718.6	4 935.0	208.9	5 143.9	159.9	5 303.8
Not in Labour Force	57.4	65.8	123.2	84.0	207.2	1 763.7	1 970.8
Matched Civilian Population	4 273.8	784.5	5 058.2	292.9	5 351.1	1 923.5	7 274.6
<b>FEMALES</b>							
Employed Full time	2 025.6	180.6	2 206.2	12.2	2 218.4	40.6	2 259.0
Employed Part time	200.9	1 554.7	1 755.6	20.8	1 776.4	102.0	1 878.4
Employed Total	2 226.5	1 735.3	3 961.8	32.9	3 994.8	142.6	4 137.4
Unemployed Total	22.4	33.7	56.0	126.1	182.2	58.9	241.0
Labour Force	2 248.9	1 768.9	4 017.9	159.0	4 176.9	201.5	4 378.4
Not in Labour Force	39.7	138.5	178.2	106.4	284.6	2 733.9	3 018.5
Matched Civilian Population	2 288.6	1 907.4	4 196.1	265.5	4 461.5	2 935.3	7 396.9
<b>PERSONS</b>							
Employed Full time	6 064.9	304.7	6 369.6	41.2	6 410.8	94.8	6 505.6
Employed Part time	336.3	2 118.3	2 454.6	43.7	2 498.3	159.5	2 657.7
Employed Total	6 401.2	2 422.9	8 824.2	84.9	8 909.0	254.3	9 163.3
Unemployed Total	64.1	64.6	128.7	283.1	411.8	107.1	518.9
Labour Force	6 465.3	2 487.6	8 952.9	368.0	9 320.9	361.3	9 682.2
Not in Labour Force	97.1	204.3	301.4	190.4	491.8	4 497.5	4 989.3
Matched Civilian Population	6 562.4	2 691.9	9 254.3	558.4	9 812.7	4 858.8	14 671.5

(a) Gross flows figures do not match published labour force estimates. Refer to gross flows in Glossary.

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	<i>Full time workers</i>	<i>Part time workers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Full time workers</i>	<i>Part time workers</i>	<i>Total</i>
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
MALES						
February 2009	883.1	63.1	946.2	877.2	62.4	939.6
February 2010	889.9	70.0	959.9	892.6	70.4	963.0
2011						
February	919.8	69.6	987.9	925.4	68.5	993.9
March	920.5	69.4	988.8	925.3	69.3	994.6
April	920.9	69.4	989.8	910.9	69.7	980.5
May	921.4	69.6	991.0	921.8	69.6	991.4
June	922.3	69.9	992.4	923.2	69.1	992.3
July	923.7	70.2	994.0	925.2	71.1	996.4
August	925.0	70.3	995.3	925.7	70.3	996.0
September	925.5	70.1	995.7	921.8	70.1	992.0
October	924.8	69.8	994.5	931.6	69.1	1 000.7
November	923.4	69.3	992.7	919.9	70.9	990.8
December	922.0	68.8	990.8	924.9	69.2	994.0
2012						
January	920.6	68.4	989.0	915.9	64.9	980.8
February	919.4	68.2	987.6	920.3	70.4	990.6
FEMALES						
February 2009	441.6	157.9	599.5	439.2	158.7	597.8
February 2010	434.2	163.0	597.3	433.9	164.1	598.0
2011						
February	449.3	167.2	616.6	449.4	167.2	616.6
March	449.6	167.7	617.3	454.4	167.4	621.8
April	450.2	168.3	618.5	446.9	168.2	615.1
May	451.3	168.8	620.0	447.3	170.5	617.7
June	452.6	169.1	621.7	455.1	168.4	623.5
July	454.0	169.5	623.5	454.3	168.6	622.8
August	454.9	169.9	624.8	457.0	170.7	627.7
September	455.1	170.2	625.3	453.3	169.0	622.4
October	454.5	170.3	624.8	458.1	170.1	628.1
November	453.6	170.2	623.7	449.8	173.7	623.5
December	452.9	169.9	622.8	455.5	169.1	624.6
2012						
January	452.4	169.5	622.0	447.7	166.5	614.1
February	452.1	169.1	621.2	455.6	170.4	625.9
PERSONS						
February 2009	1 324.7	221.0	1 545.8	1 316.4	221.1	1 537.5
February 2010	1 324.1	233.0	1 557.1	1 326.5	234.5	1 561.0
2011						
February	1 369.2	236.9	1 606.0	1 374.8	235.7	1 610.5
March	1 370.1	237.2	1 607.2	1 379.8	236.6	1 616.4
April	1 371.1	237.7	1 608.8	1 357.8	237.9	1 595.7
May	1 372.7	238.4	1 611.1	1 369.1	240.1	1 609.2
June	1 375.0	238.9	1 613.9	1 378.3	237.5	1 615.8
July	1 377.7	239.7	1 617.4	1 379.5	239.7	1 619.2
August	1 379.9	240.2	1 620.2	1 382.7	241.0	1 623.7
September	1 380.6	240.3	1 620.9	1 375.2	239.2	1 614.3
October	1 379.2	240.0	1 619.3	1 389.7	239.2	1 628.9
November	1 377.0	239.5	1 616.4	1 369.7	244.6	1 614.3
December	1 374.9	238.7	1 613.6	1 380.4	238.3	1 618.7
2012						
January	1 373.0	238.0	1 611.0	1 363.6	231.4	1 595.0
February	1 371.5	237.3	1 608.8	1 375.9	240.7	1 616.6

## HOURS WORKED

<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

February 2009	485.2	371.0	322.6	109.6	170.9	32.4	np	np	1 537.5
February 2010	491.0	385.0	328.9	110.2	168.6	31.6	np	np	1 561.0
2011									
February	509.5	403.4	329.3	113.6	176.0	31.4	np	np	1 610.5
March	510.6	404.0	331.8	113.0	177.8	31.5	np	np	1 616.4
April	502.1	394.9	332.2	113.8	175.5	31.8	np	np	1 595.7
May	506.3	402.1	330.4	113.3	178.6	31.1	np	np	1 609.2
June	505.5	403.0	332.0	113.8	182.6	31.5	np	np	1 615.8
July	509.2	400.2	339.2	112.8	179.3	31.3	np	np	1 619.2
August	506.2	402.2	344.1	113.6	178.8	31.4	np	np	1 623.7
September	505.8	400.6	336.6	112.8	179.2	31.4	np	np	1 614.3
October	512.3	401.2	337.8	112.8	184.7	31.8	np	np	1 628.9
November	507.1	399.5	336.5	112.9	178.4	31.8	np	np	1 614.3
December	505.7	400.5	339.8	112.4	181.1	31.5	np	np	1 618.7
2012									
January	504.7	383.8	337.7	111.6	181.4	30.1	np	np	1 595.0
February	503.4	394.2	342.1	111.3	185.5	30.9	np	np	1 616.6

## TREND

February 2009	489.0	371.4	326.2	110.0	171.3	32.1	17.9	27.8	1 545.8
February 2010	489.4	387.5	325.5	109.9	167.6	31.4	18.1	27.7	1 557.1
2011									
February	507.1	401.2	330.2	112.9	176.2	31.4	18.4	28.5	1 606.0
March	506.9	401.4	330.4	113.2	176.9	31.4	18.3	28.6	1 607.2
April	506.6	401.3	331.4	113.4	177.7	31.4	18.3	28.6	1 608.8
May	506.4	401.2	333.1	113.5	178.6	31.4	18.2	28.7	1 611.1
June	506.4	401.1	335.1	113.5	179.4	31.4	18.3	28.7	1 613.9
July	506.8	401.5	337.0	113.4	180.0	31.5	18.5	28.8	1 617.4
August	507.5	401.8	338.2	113.2	180.3	31.5	18.8	28.9	1 620.2
September	508.0	401.4	338.7	113.1	180.4	31.6	18.9	28.8	1 620.9
October	507.9	400.0	338.7	112.8	180.6	31.5	19.0	28.8	1 619.3
November	507.2	398.0	338.5	112.6	181.0	31.4	19.0	28.7	1 616.4
December	506.4	395.8	338.6	112.2	181.7	31.2	19.0	28.7	1 613.6
2012									
January	505.4	393.7	338.9	111.9	182.4	31.0	18.9	28.7	1 611.0
February	504.6	391.7	339.4	111.6	183.1	30.8	18.9	28.7	1 608.8

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated



	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			ORIGINAL		
	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>
	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%
MALES									
February 2008	271.1	4.4	8.3	273.8	4.5	8.1	286.6	4.6	8.6
February 2009	348.8	5.6	10.7	344.8	5.5	10.8	360.8	5.7	11.6
February 2010	364.6	5.7	11.1	370.0	5.8	11.1	386.4	6.0	11.9
2010									
August	360.8	5.6	10.5	376.1	5.8	10.6	368.9	5.7	10.4
November	359.5	5.5	10.3	368.9	5.6	10.5	361.8	5.5	10.0
2011									
February	351.8	5.4	10.2	331.4	5.1	9.9	344.5	5.2	10.6
May	344.4	5.3	10.2	359.9	5.5	10.2	360.6	5.5	10.2
August	349.4	5.3	10.4	339.7	5.2	10.5	331.3	5.1	10.2
November	357.8	5.5	10.6	357.9	5.5	10.6	350.3	5.4	10.2
2012									
February	364.3	5.6	10.8	371.3	5.7	10.8	384.8	5.8	11.5
FEMALES									
February 2008	401.8	7.9	12.5	392.2	7.7	12.1	409.3	8.0	13.1
February 2009	479.4	9.1	14.4	502.5	9.5	14.9	526.0	9.9	16.1
February 2010	509.3	9.6	14.9	512.0	9.6	14.9	538.2	10.1	16.1
2010									
August	489.9	9.1	14.5	499.0	9.2	14.7	477.0	8.9	14.1
November	489.5	9.0	14.5	480.6	8.8	14.4	484.3	8.9	14.1
2011									
February	492.3	9.0	14.4	498.8	9.1	14.4	523.8	9.6	15.6
May	498.5	9.1	14.5	495.9	9.1	14.6	489.8	8.9	14.3
August	506.2	9.2	14.6	502.8	9.1	14.5	479.6	8.8	13.9
November	510.4	9.3	14.7	519.7	9.5	14.9	523.1	9.5	14.5
2012									
February	512.6	9.3	14.7	506.2	9.2	14.5	531.5	9.6	15.8
PERSONS									
February 2008	672.9	6.0	10.2	666.0	5.9	9.9	695.8	6.2	10.7
February 2009	828.3	7.2	12.4	847.3	7.4	12.7	886.8	7.6	13.7
February 2010	873.9	7.5	12.9	882.0	7.5	12.8	924.5	7.8	13.8
2010									
August	850.7	7.2	12.3	875.1	7.4	12.5	845.9	7.2	12.1
November	848.9	7.1	12.2	849.6	7.1	12.3	846.1	7.1	11.9
2011									
February	844.2	7.0	12.1	830.2	6.9	11.9	868.3	7.2	12.8
May	842.9	7.0	12.1	855.8	7.1	12.2	850.4	7.1	12.1
August	855.5	7.1	12.3	842.5	7.0	12.3	810.9	6.8	11.9
November	868.2	7.2	12.5	877.7	7.3	12.6	873.5	7.3	12.2
2012									
February	876.9	7.3	12.6	877.5	7.3	12.5	916.4	7.6	13.4

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			ORIGINAL		
	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>
	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%
MALES									
New South Wales	122.1	5.9	11.0	125.2	6.1	11.0	128.2	6.2	11.4
Victoria	83.5	5.1	10.7	87.9	5.4	10.8	97.6	5.9	11.8
Queensland	79.7	6.0	11.7	80.8	6.1	11.9	86.6	6.5	13.2
South Australia	26.7	5.7	11.4	25.3	5.5	11.1	25.3	5.4	11.6
Western Australia	29.6	4.0	7.9	30.8	4.2	7.8	31.6	4.3	8.2
Tasmania	9.0	6.7	13.9	8.4	6.3	13.7	7.8	5.7	13.8
Northern Territory	2.6	3.7	8.7	2.4	3.4	8.9	2.3	3.4	9.5
Australian Capital Territory	4.3	3.9	7.7	4.9	4.4	8.2	5.3	4.7	8.7
<b>Australia</b>	<b>364.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>371.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>384.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>
FEMALES									
New South Wales	161.2	9.3	14.8	150.2	8.7	14.2	161.5	9.3	15.6
Victoria	125.2	9.1	14.7	129.3	9.4	15.0	136.2	9.8	16.2
Queensland	109.5	9.6	15.6	109.3	9.6	15.3	115.2	10.1	16.7
South Australia	41.7	10.5	15.2	39.8	10.0	14.8	41.2	10.2	15.9
Western Australia	50.2	8.7	12.9	51.9	9.0	13.2	53.6	9.2	14.0
Tasmania	14.7	12.5	18.9	14.4	12.3	18.8	14.1	11.9	20.1
Northern Territory	3.1	5.1	9.2	3.0	5.0	8.3	3.6	6.0	9.7
Australian Capital Territory	5.8	5.7	9.6	5.8	5.6	9.2	6.2	6.0	10.1
<b>Australia</b>	<b>512.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>506.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>531.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>15.8</b>
PERSONS									
New South Wales	283.3	7.5	12.7	275.5	7.3	12.5	289.7	7.6	13.3
Victoria	208.7	6.9	12.5	217.3	7.2	12.7	233.8	7.7	13.8
Queensland	189.2	7.6	13.5	190.2	7.7	13.4	201.9	8.1	14.8
South Australia	68.4	7.9	13.2	65.1	7.5	12.8	66.4	7.6	13.6
Western Australia	79.8	6.1	10.1	82.7	6.3	10.2	85.1	6.4	10.8
Tasmania	23.7	9.4	16.2	22.8	9.1	16.1	21.9	8.6	16.7
Northern Territory	5.7	4.4	8.9	5.4	4.2	8.6	5.9	4.6	9.6
Australian Capital Territory	10.2	4.8	8.6	10.7	5.0	8.7	11.5	5.4	9.3
<b>Australia</b>	<b>876.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>877.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>916.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>

## WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

### EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

#### TREND REVISIONS

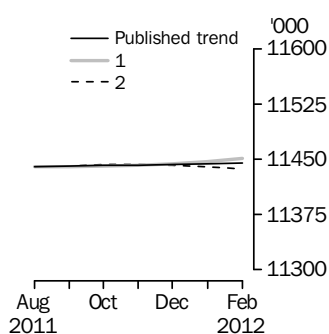
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 29 to 37 of the Explanatory Notes).

The examples in the tables below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of employment and the unemployment rate. The revisions in the scenarios are due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average, as the impact of revision of seasonally adjusted estimates can not be estimated in advance.

- (1) The March seasonally adjusted estimate is *higher* than the February estimate by:  
0.24% for employment  
2.10% for the unemployment rate
- (2) The March seasonally adjusted estimate is *lower* than the February estimate by:  
0.24% for employment  
2.10% for the unemployment rate

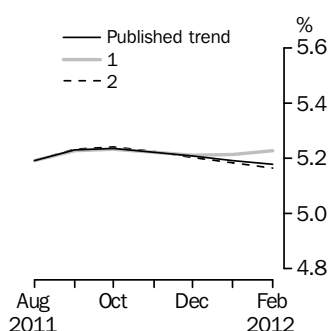
The percentage changes of 0.24% and 2.10% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted in the corresponding table.

#### EMPLOYMENT



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 11 471.5 i.e. rises by 0.24%	(2) 11 416.6 i.e. falls by 0.24%
Trend as published			
<b>2011</b>			
November	11 442.2	11 441.8	11 442.7
December	11 442.8	11 444.1	11 441.6
<b>2012</b>			
January	11 443.6	11 447.4	11 439.2
February	11 444.6	11 451.6	11 436.3

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 5.3 i.e. rises by 2.10%	(2) 5.1 i.e. falls by 2.10%
Trend as published			
<b>2011</b>			
November	5.2	5.2	5.2
December	5.2	5.2	5.2
<b>2012</b>			
January	5.2	5.2	5.2
February	5.2	5.2	5.2

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The full time series for estimates from this publication are also available electronically. More detailed estimates are released one week after this publication in various electronic formats – see *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

### CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

**2** The conceptual framework used in Australia's Labour Force Survey aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

**3** The Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently approximately 29,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers approximately 0.33% of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

**4** Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

**5** Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

**6** The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). Each year, to deal with operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the Labour Force Survey around the Christmas and New Year holiday period, interviews for December start four weeks after November interviews start, and January interviews start five weeks after December interviews start. As a result, January interviewing may commence as early as the 7th or as late as the 13th, depending on the year. Occasionally, circumstances that present significant operational difficulties for survey collection can result in a change to the normal pattern for the start of interviewing.

**7** Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are usually published first in this publication 32 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are usually published 39 days after the commencement of interviews.

### SCOPE OF SURVEY

**8** The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

### COVERAGE

**9** In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are necessarily a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the survey is considered to be negligible.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### POPULATION BENCHMARKS

**10** The Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add up to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are projections of the most recently released quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data. For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). To create the population benchmarks for the Labour Force Survey, the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates are projected forward one quarter past the period for which they are required. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component - births, deaths, interstate migration and net overseas migration (NOM). By projecting one quarter past that needed for the current population benchmarks, demographic changes are smoothed in, thereby making them less noticeable in the population benchmarks.

**11** Commencing March 2010, the ERP series is revised twice-yearly in the March and September quarter issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). This biannual revision cycle incorporates more up to date information available for NOM. The revised ERP estimates are used to update the quarterly population projections used in creating the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks.

**12** Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census). Following the incorporation of census information, the ERP series prior to the latest census are final and subject to no further revision. Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this 5-yearly revision in the ERP. From the February 2009 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2006 Census. Revisions were made in the February 2009 issue to historical labour force estimates from June 2001 to January 2009.

**13** As noted, Labour Force Survey population benchmarks are derived from ABS' ERP series. In the past, ABS has revised the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks every five years in order to incorporate additional information from the latest Census. However, in the July 2010 issue of this publication the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks were revised back to July 2006 to accommodate earlier revisions to ERP.

**14** From October 2010 onwards, the net overseas migration component of the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks has been derived using assumptions that take into account a range of available supplementary data sources and relevant information to forecast population changes in the short-term. See articles in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) titled: *Labour Force Survey Population Benchmarks* in the September 2010 issue; and *Changes in this issue* in the October 2010 issue. In the future, the ABS may occasionally rebenchmark and revise Labour Force Survey estimates to take account of changes in ERP as additional information becomes available. Where revisions are undertaken, these will be communicated in this publication.

### ESTIMATION METHOD

**15** The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current month's data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

**16** From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). For further information, see paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Explanatory Notes in the February 2003 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

**17** The ABS introduced telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey in August 1996. Implementation was phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 to February 1997. During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. The estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996. For further details, see the feature article in the June 1997 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

**18** From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey has been conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. The definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week. This change was introduced in February 2004, when historical unit record data were revised from April 2001 to January 2004. This revision created a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0), released in December 2003.

**19** Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire* (cat. no. 6295.0) and *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6232.0).

**20** In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change, the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. While estimates for periods prior to April 2001 are unrevised and were compiled using a different estimation method, no trend break was identified in the employed persons series. Also, no change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001 (as noted above in paragraph 18). For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

**21** The current Labour Force Survey sample has been selected using information collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

**22** The majority of this sample was phased in over the period November 2007 to June 2008, with one-eighth of this portion of the sample being introduced every month. Such a pattern of implementation means that any changes to labour force estimates due to differences between the two samples, or any other influences, were spread over the eight months. The remainder of the sample (about 20% of the total), which covers less settled areas and non-private dwellings was rotated in full for New South Wales, Western Australia, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory in March 2008, and for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania in April 2008.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE *continued*

**23** As one of a range of ABS savings initiatives for the 2008–09 financial year, there was a 24% reduction in the LFS sample size for the period July 2008 to August 2009, relative to the June 2008 sample size. The sample reduction was reversed from September 2009 to December 2009, with December 2009 estimates being the first produced under the fully reinstated sample.

**24** For further details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0).

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**25** Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

**26** Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors of key estimates for the latest month and of movements since the previous month of these estimates are shown in the standard errors section of this publication. Standard errors for other estimates and other movements may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube* (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001) which is available free of charge on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

**27** Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the last year being 97%. See Glossary for definition of response rate.

**28** Due to flooding in Queensland, operational difficulties were experienced in conducting the Labour Force Survey in January 2011. While the disruption to survey operations will have slightly reduced the quality of some Queensland estimates, the impact on the estimates is not statistically significant for most series. However, a noticeable impact on aggregate monthly hours worked was observed for Queensland and a large extreme correction has been applied to stabilise the trend estimate. A similar treatment has been applied to the Australian total series. See article in January 2011 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) titled: *Impact of the Floods on the Labour Force Survey*.

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

**29** Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

**30** The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

**31** The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The Labour Force Survey uses an ARIMA model for 95% of the individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis. For further details, see the feature article in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

**32** Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined. However, two events for which adjustment is made in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0) released in December 2003.

**33** While seasonal factors for the complete time series are estimated each month, they will continue to be reviewed annually at a more detailed level to take into account each additional year's original data. This annual review will not normally result in significant changes to published estimates. The review is usually conducted in February each year with the results released in the February issue of this publication.

**34** The smoothing of seasonally adjusted series to produce 'trend' series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Trend estimates are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of a series over time.

**35** While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced for the latest month, it does result in revisions in addition to those caused by the revision of seasonally adjusted estimates. Generally, revisions due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average become smaller, and after three months have a negligible impact on the series.

**36** Trend estimates are published for the Northern Territory in table 10 and for the Australian Capital Territory in table 11. Unadjusted series for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates each month when seasonal factors are estimated. For this reason, seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. In addition, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of trend estimates for the two Territories, particularly for the three most recent months, where revisions may be relatively large.

**37** For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (02) 6252 6345 or email [time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au](mailto:time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au).

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**38** Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

■ *Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide* (cat.no. 6103.0).

This publication is a reference guide for users of Labour Force Survey data standard products.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

*continued*

■ *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). This publication presents key indicators of the labour market, articles on a range of labour market issues, and information about the latest developments in the labour statistics program. For further information about this publication, please contact Labour Market Statistics on (02) 6252 7206.

**39** ABS Information about the labour market can be found on the Topics @ a Glance page on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

**40** Information about current publications and other products released by the ABS is available from the statistics page on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily release advice on the website, Upcoming Product Releases, which details products to be released in the week ahead.

### DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

**41** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries should be made to the Labour Force contact officer on (02) 6252 6525, email [labourforce@abs.gov.au](mailto:labourforce@abs.gov.au) or to any ABS office.

### EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

**42** Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates of movement shown in this publication are obtained by taking the difference of unrounded estimates. The movement estimate is then rounded. Where a discrepancy occurs between the reported movement and the difference of the rounded estimates, the reported movement will be more accurate.

### SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

#### **43** SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
'000	thousands
%	percentage
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
cat. no.	catalogue number
ERP	estimated resident population
f/t	full time
LFS	Labour Force Survey
p/t	part time
pts	percentage points
Seas adj.	seasonally adjusted
TAFE	Technical and Further Education

## STANDARD ERRORS

### STANDARD ERRORS

The estimates in this publication are based on information gained from the occupants of a sample survey of dwellings. Because the entire population is not surveyed, the published estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic. For more information, see paragraphs 25 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

### LEVEL ESTIMATES

To illustrate, let us say the published level estimate for employed persons aged 15–19 years is 700,000 and the associated standard error is 9,200. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of 700,000. For instance, the standard error of 9,200 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range 690,800 to 709,200 ( $700,000 \pm 9,200$ )
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real value falls within the range 681,600 to 718,400 ( $700,000 \pm 18,400$ ).

The real value in this case is the result we would obtain if we could enumerate the total population.

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's level estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
										.....		
										Males	Females	Persons

## STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

### MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate. Let us say that one month the published level estimate for females employed part-time in Australia is 1,890,000; the next month the published level estimate is 1,900,000 and the associated standard error for the movement estimate is 11,900. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of 10,000. For instance, the standard error of 11,900 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement between the two months falls within the range – 1,900 to 21,900 (10,000 + or – 11,900)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range – 13,800 to 33,800 (10,000 + or – 23,800).

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's movement estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
										.....		
										NSW	Vic.	Qld
										SA	WA	Tas.
										NT	ACT	Males
												Females
												Persons
<b>Aged 15 years and over</b>												
Employed												
Full time	'000	14.0	11.2	10.1	3.8	6.5	1.7	1.3	1.7	17.7	12.9	22.5
Part time	'000	8.7	7.4	6.1	2.8	4.0	1.2	0.6	1.0	7.8	11.7	13.9
Total	'000	16.7	13.6	13.4	5.5	8.1	2.1	1.4	1.9	19.4	17.6	27.3
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	8.8	7.2	7.6	2.8	3.7	1.3	0.6	1.0	10.7	8.8	14.0
Looking for p/t work	'000	5.5	5.0	4.4	1.8	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.7	5.4	7.2	9.0
Total	'000	10.5	8.9	8.9	3.3	4.2	1.6	0.7	1.2	12.0	11.5	16.9
Labour force	'000	17.2	14.1	14.4	5.8	8.4	2.2	1.5	2.0	20.1	18.2	28.2
Not in labour force	'000	16.0	13.0	12.3	5.2	7.3	2.1	1.2	2.0	15.4	19.4	25.6
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Participation rate	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Aged 15–19 years</b>												
Employed												
Full time	'000	2.7	2.0	2.2	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.6	2.9	4.2
Part time	'000	3.6	3.0	2.9	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	4.1	4.6	5.7
Total	'000	4.2	3.4	3.4	1.4	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	5.0	5.1	6.7
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	3.2	2.8	3.1	0.8	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	4.3	3.5	5.5
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.1	3.2	2.6	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	3.9	4.1	5.6
Total	'000	4.5	4.3	4.2	1.5	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	5.7	5.4	7.9
Labour force	'000	4.5	3.7	3.7	1.5	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	5.4	5.5	7.3
Not in labour force	'000	5.2	4.1	3.5	1.6	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	6.0	5.7	7.9
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	3.5	4.7	3.7	5.8	3.8	7.6	6.3	8.1	2.2	3.2	1.8
Looking for p/t work	pts	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.6	4.4	4.3	3.8	1.7	1.2	1.0
Total	pts	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.2	3.9	3.9	3.7	1.3	1.2	0.9
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.4

## GLOSSARY

<b>Actively looking for work</b>	Includes writing, telephoning or applying to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking noticeboards; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
<b>Actual hours of work</b>	<p>Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ hours actually worked during normal periods of work;</li> <li>■ time spent in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work (including overtime);</li> <li>■ time spent at the place of work on activities such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports;</li> <li>■ time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by; and</li> <li>■ time corresponding to short rest periods.</li> </ul> <p>Excluded are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, public holidays or paid sick leave;</li> <li>■ meal breaks; and</li> <li>■ time spent on travel to and from work (excluding some self-employed).</li> </ul> <p>For multiple job holders actual hours worked should equal the hours worked at all jobs.</p>
<b>Aggregate monthly hours worked</b>	<p>Aggregate monthly hours worked measures the total number of actual hours worked by employed persons in a calendar month. It differs from the actual hours worked estimates (and the usual hours worked estimates) since these refer only to the hours worked in the reference week.</p> <p>The methodology used to produce aggregate monthly hours worked means that these are synthetic estimates. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of aggregate monthly hours worked are available for the period July 1978 onwards.</p> <p>Further information on the methodology used to produce the aggregate monthly hours worked estimates is available on the ABS website in <i>Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey</i> (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).</p> <p>Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, aggregate monthly hours worked estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.</p>
<b>Attending full time education</b>	Persons aged 15–24 years enrolled at secondary or high school or enrolled as a full time student at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
<b>Attending school</b>	Persons aged 15–19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.
<b>Attending tertiary educational institution full time</b>	Persons aged 15–24 years enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week, except those persons aged 15–19 years who were still attending school.
<b>Civilian population aged 15 years and over</b>	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
<b>Composite Estimation</b>	The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in

## GLOSSARY *continued*

previous months. For details see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

**Employed** All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
  - on strike or locked out; or
  - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

**Employment to population ratio** For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

**Estimated resident population (ERP)** Estimated resident population (ERP), is Australia's official measure of the population of Australia and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for fewer than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for fewer than 12 months. Refer to *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

**Flow estimates** Flow estimates are a measure of activity over a given period. For example, aggregate monthly hours worked is a measure of the total number of hours worked in a calendar month.

**Full time workers** Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

**Gross flows** The matching of respondents who report in consecutive months enables analysis of the transition of individuals between the different labour force status classifications, referred to as the matched sample. The transition counts between the different labour force status classifications from one point in time to the next are commonly referred to as gross flows.

The figures presented in gross flows are presented in original terms only and do not align with published labour force estimates. The gross flows figures are derived from the matched sample between consecutive months, which after taking account of the sample rotation and varying non-response in each month is approximately 80 percent of the sample.

Caution should be exercised when analysing these gross flows data due to:

- the figures presented sum to approximately 80 percent of the population values as the gross flows data are based on the matched sample only;
- there is no adjustment applied to account for changes due to seasonal patterns (referred to commonly as seasonal adjustment); and
- the estimates of relative sizes of each transition class are subject to bias due to the matched sample being a non-representative sample.

**Labour force** For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Labour force status</b>	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
<b>Labour force underutilisation rate</b>	The sum of the number of persons unemployed and the number of persons in underemployment, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
<b>Long-term unemployed</b>	The number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or over.
<b>Long-term unemployment ratio</b>	The number of long-term unemployed persons, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population.
<b>Market sector</b>	The market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Construction; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Transport, postal and warehousing; Information media and telecommunications; Finance and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Refer to <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
<b>Non-market Sector</b>	The non-market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Education and training; Public administration & safety; and Health care and social assistance. Refer to <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
<b>Not in labour force</b>	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined.
<b>Participation rate</b>	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
<b>Part time workers</b>	Employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.
<b>Response rate</b>	The number of fully responding dwellings expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings excluding sample loss. Examples of sample loss include: dwellings where all persons are out of scope and/or coverage; vacant dwellings; dwellings under construction; dwellings converted to non-dwellings; derelict dwellings; and demolished dwellings.
<b>Seasonally adjusted series</b>	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes 29 to 33 for more detail.
<b>Stock estimates</b>	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as <i>stocktakes</i> . For example, the total number of employed persons is an account of the number of people who were considered employed in the Labour Force Survey reference week.
<b>Trend series</b>	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See Explanatory Notes 34 to 37 for more detail.
<b>Underemployment rate</b>	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
<b>Underemployed workers</b>	Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ persons employed part time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; or</li> <li>■ persons employed full time who worked part time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.</li> </ul>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Unemployed</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ had actively looked for full time or part time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or</li><li>■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.</li></ul>
<b>Unemployed looking for full time work</b>	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ actively looked for full time work; or</li><li>■ were waiting to start a new full time job.</li></ul>
<b>Unemployed looking for part time work</b>	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ actively looked for part time work only; or</li><li>■ were waiting to start a new part time job.</li></ul>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
<b>Unemployment to population ratio</b>	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
<b>Usual hours of work</b>	Usual hours of work refers to a typical period rather than to a specified reference period. The concept of usual hours applies both to persons at work and to persons temporarily absent from work, and is defined as the hours worked during a typical week or day. Actual hours worked (for a specific reference period) may differ from usual hours worked due to illness, vacation, strike, overtime work, a change of job, or similar reasons.

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